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USSR, U.S. AGREE TO ENTER 'NEW TALKS' ON ARMS

LD221645 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Concerning the Question of Talks Between the USSR and the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the United States of America have agreed to enter new talks with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable accords on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Secretary of State of the United States George Shultz will meet in Geneva on January 7-8, 1985 in order to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of such talks.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 22 November carries a report identical to the above except for omitting the TASS date line.]

Lomeyko Holds Press Conference

LD221954 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The head of the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, Vladimir Lomeyko, said at the ministry's press centre today that the Soviet Union and the United States of America have agreed to enter new talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, will meet in Geneva on January 7 and 8, 1985, in order to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of such talks.

Answering questions from newsmen, the chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed that allegations spread in the West that resumption of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is, allegedly, the point in question do not correspond to reality. This is an absolutely wrong assertion, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed. As follows from an announcement agreed upon by the USSR and the USA, the point of the matter are new talks to reach mutually acceptable arrangement of the entire range of questions concerning nuclear arms and space weapons.

ARD correspondent Lutz Lehmann (the FRG) asked: Can you confirm that the question of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe will be discussed in the framework of the forthcoming talks and that the Soviet Union's earlier advanced condition of the withdrawal of all U.S. missiles from Western Europe has thus become invalid?

As it has already been said, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed, this question is not about the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which have been interrupted and could be resumed only provided new U.S. medium-range missiles were withdrawn from Western Europe. As to what questions will be discussed at the new talks, this precisely will be the subject of the coming meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz in Geneva.

Stefan Todorov who represents Bulgarian radio and television asked what has preceded this understanding between the USSR and the United States to enter new talks and what has made it possible to reach this understanding.

The head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry said: Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet leaders have declared on more than one occasion that the Soviet Union has always been and remains interested in honest, equitable and businesslike talks with the United States on a broad range of issues, including those concerning nuclear arms and outer space. In the process of exchanging opinions, the sides have reached the above understanding to enter new talks.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT

LD221457 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Topical Problems of International Life" presented by commentator Igor Surguchev]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Today's broadcast is devoted to the problem of arms limitation and disarmament, which transcends any other international problem in its importance and topicality. Replying to questions from the U.S. television company, NBC, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko observed that this problem can be said to overshadow all others. He marked it out specially in the context of USSR-U.S. relations, stressing that the USSR and the U.S. should reach agreement first of all on the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear arms, and on the prevention of the spread of the arms race into areas that have not yet been affected by it.

This is understandable, because not only the Soviet and American peoples, but also all mankind place their hopes for the preservation of peace and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe -- which might destroy all life on earth -- on the resolution of the problem of ending the arms race and with specific steps along the path of disarmament.

This profound and justified concern for the peaceful future of mankind is clearly reflected in the work of many international forums, including the current 39th session of the UN General Assembly, which is at present discussing these very important and topical issues of limiting the arms race, and disarmament.

Taking part in our broadcast, comrades, is Ambassador Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, head of the USSR's delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Over to you, please, Viktor Levonovich.

[Israelyan] It has to be said that there are several dozen items on the session's agenda connected with disarmament, and the delegations taking part in the session's work are showing paramount interest in them. The majority of these items have been submitted by the Soviet Union, both at previous sessions of the General Assembly and now in the current session. The Soviet Union has come forward with a number of new initiatives, firstly, on the issue of using outer space exclusively for peaceful ends, for the good of mankind, on which an exceptionally lively discussion has developed, and the USSR has proposed a number of other initiatives.

Several dozen resolutions will probably be adopted, and naturally, the question arises, "What influence will they have on talks about disarmament?" It is well known that the General Assembly only adopts recommendations, whereas the negotiations to draft specific disarmament measures are conducted either in bilateral terms, or at a multilateral forum at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

[Surguchev] What is hindering forward progress in limiting and ending the builup of ever more destructive means of waging war?

[Israelyan] Speaking plainly, taking the present stand of the United States into account, it is certainly difficult to expect any serious improvement if U.S. policy does not change.

Many bilateral channels of negotiation on the most important issues of limiting the arms race, and disarmament have been broken off. The United States has blocked the opportunity to conduct talks at multilateral forums as well. Washington has started to put forward various initiatives, in quotes, and proposals that are deliberately unacceptable to the partners in talks, and that are in crude contradiction to the participants' principles of equality and identical security.

That is precisely what the so-called zero and interim options were. These were put forward by the United States during the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe which lasted from October 1980 to November 1983. They were aimed at upsetting the strategic and regional balance and clearing the road to military superiority for the United States. This applies fully as well to the USSR-U.S. START talks on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, which were conducted from 29 June 1982 through 8 October 1983.

[Surguchev] In connection with the break-down of USSR-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic weapons, the thesis of a fictional unwillingness of the Soviet Union to conduct negotiations is being advanced strongly in the West. What can one say about this?

[Israelyan] I would like to stress that the Soviet Union has been, and is now, in favor of talks on limiting nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, but these talks have to be businesslike and serious. The Soviet Union will conduct no talks while in the sights of new U.S. missiles deployed in West Europe, that is, in essence, under conditions of an ultimatum. The United States should eliminate the obstacle they have created to holding talks.

[Surguchev] Viktor Levonovich, what are the prospects for a positive decision on the issue of demilitarization of outer space?

[Israelyan] In the speech by the Soviet delegation's head at the General Assembly session, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was proposed that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful ends, for the good of mankind. The time has come to begin businesslike talks with the aim of preventing the possibility of space being turned into a new, and I would say most dangerous, arena of the arms race. I would like to recall Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's statement, made in reply to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper: We are prepared to embark on talks aimed at drafting and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including complete rejection of antisatellite systems, and aimed at establishing a mutual moratorium on the testing and development of space weapons from the day the talks begin, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed. The First Political Committee of the UN General Assembly is discussing the Soviet proposal. Various ideas are being submitted, and the overwhelming majority of states are showing immense interest in this Soviet initiative. Now it is up to the United States and its allies to respond. If decisions are adopted that facilitate negotiations, and the NATO member-states display genuine interest in such talks, then one can hope for success. If, however, the U.S. Administration continues to undermine the talks, an obstructionist tactic, so to speak, which has the ultimate aim of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, then again we will probably run into a situation where one, or several states, in essence, block not only the opportunity to implement the recommendations of the General Assembly, but also place themselves in opposition to the overwhelming majority of states and the world's population.

In recent years, the United States' position in discussions on disarmament issues at the General Assembly has been getting harder and harder, taking no account of the aspirations of the socialist states, and even ignoring certain proposals of their own allies, the capitalist countries.

All of this has led to the unpopularity of the current administration's line on disarmament issues, despite all kinds of pseudo-initiatives and irrepressible rhetoric from Wasington.

[Surguchev] What evidence could you give of the unpopularity of the United States line in this sphere?

[Israelyan] This is backed up very convincingly by the voting statistics at the annual sessions of the General Assembly. I would like to point out that if at the 36th session of the General Assembly, that is, in 1981, the United States delegation voted against 4 out of 10 resolutions on disarmament, then last year, at the 38th session, they voted against 6 out of 10 resolutions. At the same time, there has been a sharp increase in the number of resolutions that the United States has been the only one to vote against. In 1982, at the 37th session, there were only two such resolutions, while in 1983 the United States delegation pushed the red button seven times voting against. They were completely isolated.

This speaks for itself concerning what the results of discussion of disarmament issues will be at the current session of the General Assembly. It is difficult to determine the details, but one thing is clear: the overwhelming majority of states welcome the Soviet initiatives: They are in favor of drafting specific measures to limit the arms race and desire disarmament, and they demand that honest, businesslike talks should be conducted, both at bilateral forums and at multilateral conferences.

As for as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue its Leninist foreign policy directed towards strengthening international security, limiting the arms race and disarmament, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

SHISHLIN CALLS FOR DISARMAMENT, NOT ARMS CONTROL

LD222058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Broad circles of the public are viewing Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions from an NBC correspondent as a clear reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's striving to improve the international situation. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is Nikolay Shishlin, political observer:

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's recent statements on questions of international politics and about the development of Soviet-American relations continue to be closely analyzed in the various political circles of many states, and we may say with complete certainty that in these statements the international public has perceived clear new confirmation of Soviet resolve to seek a radical improvement in the international situation. Moreover, this resolve is thoroughly backed by specific practical initiatives. The broad spectrum of Soviet ideas undoubtedly opens an opportunity for international relations to be directed into a more constructive channel.

In our country the fact that today the Soviet Union and the United States take different views of many cardinal problems of international life if realistically appraised. It is known that the United States is aiming at achieving military supremacy over the USSR, whereas the USSR will not accept this doctrine for itself, and, at the same time, does not intend to permit the United States to achieve military supremacy over the USSR. The principle of equality and equal security for the sides is the basis upon which we would like to talk to the United States about problems of disarmament, -- yes, disarmament -- and not arms control, as is all too aften said in the United States.

As I see it, the past few months, even all of the past year, have served as quite a weighty political lesson for those circles that have erred on the question of the possibility of the United States achieving military supremacy. The United States has no such possibility, and the USSR has sufficient strength and resources to find the appropriate reply to any American challenge.

This difference of positions led to a protracted decline in U.S.-USSR relations, but does this mean that henceforth in relations between the USSR and the United States no sort of dialogue at all is possible, and that these relations are at a stalemate? Of course not. And it is precisely the latest statements by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that give a perfectly clear elucidation on this score, and point the way that could be followed towards a more peaceful and safer world. Now, of course, the question of whether these opportunities are taken up in the months to come depends upon the actions of the U.S. Administration.

KOLESNICHENKO DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR ARMS TALKS

LD212323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by PRAVDA international news editor Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Recently, the Soviet Union again put forward highly important foreign policy initiatives. These are characterized mainly by two things, as the international response particularly points out. First of all, they concern the chief problem of our times, which overshadows, one might say, all other problems, that is, how to avert the threat of nuclear war and how to halt the arms race. Second, they propose specific and practical ways of achieving this aim. These are first of all to conclude an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, to freeze nuclear armaments in quantity and quality, and to complete the work on an agreement on a full and comprehensive ban on nuclear arms tests. These were the issues addressed in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to the American NBC television company.

In order to resolve these problems, quite obviously goodwill must be shown also on the part of the United States. As for U.S. public opinion, it unequivocally demands liquidation of the threat of nuclear war. For instance, a recent opinion poll conducted by the authoritative Gallup Institute indicated that an absolute majority of Americans -- approximately 80 percent of the country's population -- would like to see an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the issue of banning nuclear weapons testing and freezing the nuclear arsenals. The question that arises, however, is to what extent official Washington is prepared to listen to the voice of its own people, and in practice, rather than in words, join the Soviet Union in the search for a solution to the specific problems of limitation and reduction of armaments, primarily nuclear armaments. The signals coming from Washington have so far been highly contradictory. There have been many verbal statements, but at the same time very little movement to turn the peace-loving phraseology into real life. Furthermore, it is being said increasingly in the U.S. press that there is no unity within the U.S. Administration as to what position should be adopted concerning talks with the Soviet Union. During the preelection campaign the Republicans promised more than once that they would undertake real steps on the road to limiting the arms race. It should be noted that this played a not inconsiderable role in achieving Reagan's victory in the elections.

Well, is the U.S. Administration now going to do as it promised? The answer to this question is awaited not only in America but all over the world.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET EARLY DEC

LD221732 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- It has been agreed to hold a regular meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin early in December 1984.

CEMA-SFRY NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION PANEL MEETS

PM201416 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The 11th session of the intergovernmental commission to implement general coordination of cooperation between interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in the implementation of the agreement on multifaceted international specialization and production sharing and joint deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations was held in Moscow 13-14 November.

Taking part in the session were T. Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian minister of power supply and mineral resources [title as published]; Hungarian Minister of Industry L. Kapolyi; H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology; Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; S. Teodorescu, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry; CSSR deputy premier L. Gerle; and R. Pavlovic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Energy and Industry and member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

The session was chaired by A. Antonov, chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the decisions and directives of the CEMA economic summit and the CEMA session, the session examined the progress of preparing materials for the draft construction program for nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in the CEMA countries through the year 2000 and outlined measures aimed at the timely elaboration of this program.

The commission analyzed in detail the progress by the signatory countries to the 28 June 1979 agreement in carrying out their commitments for the production and delivery of equipment for nuclear power stations in 1984 and, on the basis of the projected commissioning schedules for nuclear power stations, defined specific measures to ensure deliveries in 1985.

The status of work and the prospects for cooperation on the creation and introduction for all countries participating in specialization of unified normative and technical documentation for nuclear power station equipment and on the elaboration and mutual delivery of technical resources for automated systems to run the technological processes of nuclear power station power units with VVER-440 and VVER-1000 reactors were also discussed.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

ZAMYATIN BOOK ON IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE REVIEWED

PM211350 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 14

[D. Kraminov book review under the rubric "Bookshelf": "Struggle for Minds and Hearts"]

[Text] The struggle for people's minds and hearts occupies an increasingly large place in the contest between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction, between the forces of peace and the forces of war. As the contest becomes more acute, the reactionary-aggressive forces give this struggle the characteristics of psychological warfare. The reactionary ruling clique that dominates the developed capitalist countries no longer limits itself to just mobilizing the mass news media. It makes increasingly frank and cynical use of bourgeois governments and parties, sociologists, writers, cinematography workers, and artists for ideological purposes. The generously remunerated propaganda army is headed by presidents, prime ministers, and top ministers from NATO countries. The ideological headquarters of this psychological warfare is located in Washington.

L.M. Zamyatin's brochure "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" [ideologicheskaya borba i voprosy mira], published by the NOVOSTI press agency publishing house is devoted to a profound and vivid analysis of the propaganda war launched by imperialist circles against the forces of progress, primarily the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It not only exposes the methods of the ferocious psychological warfare, which has become part and parcel of Washington's policy, but also convincingly proves its dangers.

The main feature of the propaganda war launched by Washington is the U.S. ruling clique's desire to force the socialist world into a global contest in all spheres. Having decided to proclaim a "crusade" against communism and socialism, the U.S. President went to Europe to deliver a request to the United States' West European NATO allies from the rostrum of the British Parliament to join in this campaign. A corresponding declaration was formulated at the meeting of the heads of state and government from the most advanced capitalist countries held a short while later. Although not all participants in the meeting accepted every detail of the "crusade" idea, they all supported it in practical terms to a greater or lesser degree.

The propaganda "trump" was provided by the "Soviet threat" which, as L.M. Zamyatin reminds us, was used in the past by Churchill to "justify" his attempts to "stifle the Russian revolution in its cradle" and by Hitler to "justify" the fascist aggression in 1941. This "danger," which has never existed, is diligently inflated by the capitalist West. "The scale of propaganda on this issue," the author points out, "is unprecedented... Essentially the theme of 'the Soviet military threat' is being developed in the West as a long-term strategic, military, political, and ideological measure...."

At the same time, L.M. Zamyatin stresses, by fanning the "Soviet danger myth," the capitalist ruling clique aims to divert the attention of the working strata of the population in their countries away from the decline of their living standards; this decline is caused to a considerable degree by the arms race, which makes it possible to transfer the money of millions of taxpayers into the coffers of a few dozen military-industrial corporations.

The propaganda offensive against the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, is planned, prepared, and directed from a single center or headquarters directly subordinate to the White House. This center, headed by the President's national security adviser, consists of the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the CIA director, the USIA director, and representatives of other departments and agencies involved in international politics.

It is in charge of a vast and widespread apparatus with 20,000 staff, whose maintenance and activity account for an annual expenditure of 2.5 billion dollars. These costs escalate each year, and their growth rate is even faster than that of military expenditure: In 1985 the military budget will increase 13 percent, while the budget of the USIA, headed by the President's millionaire friend, Will [name as published], will increase by 28 percent. Sections of this agency, which employs more than 8,000 staffers, operate in 129 countries.

The bourgeoisie's class solidarity is manifested most vividly in the propaganda and ideological struggle against communism and socialism. The capitalist mass news media in West Europe and Japan diligently take up all the antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaigns conducted by Washington. While boasting of their "objectivity" and "independence," they nevertheless immediately disseminate without even bothering to check, any falsification knocked together by American propaganda to slander peace-loving Soviet policy or discredit any government, political party, or politican not to the liking of the U.S. ruling clique. Supranational propaganda organs, as well as consultative institutions like the Trilateral Commission (United States, West Europe, Japan), the Club of Rome, the NATO countries' propaganda coordination committee, and others, have emerged within the framework of military-political blocs set up and directed by Washington. Efforts by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, and others brought about the formation of the "international democratic union," described by the press as the "antisocilist international," in London in 1983. The "union" has gathered together the most reactionary and antisocialist parties in West Europe closely linked with the largest monopolies.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the "ideological struggle" against communism and socialism is being used as a cover for widespread and multifaceted moral and psychological preparation of the population for a nuclear missile war which could either explode in the European Continent ("limited nuclear war") or acquire the nature of a "global" and "protracted" nuclear war. The criminal lie that, by shifting warfare from earth into space, it is possible to free America altogether from the danger of nuclear counterstrikes has been recently put into propaganda circulation.

The "ideological warfare," which is headed by the U.S. President, and in which leaders of many NATO countries and Japan play an active part, "combines," as the brochure's author points out, "the strategy of global offensive against socialism as a social system with the tactics of a differentiated approach toward individual socialist countries with a view to weakening and disuniting them."

"Nevertheless," the author concludes, "despite the propaganda pressure, public opinion in the West is changing in favor of seeking ways for peaceful coexistence with the USSR.... The strength of our policy lies in the historic truth of the ideas it communicates to people."

L.M. Zamyatin's brochure "The Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace," written passionately, vividly, convincingly, and sharply, will be no doubt welcomed with great interest by Soviet readers.

U.S. CHARGES TO USSR MEDIA ON GANDHI ANSWERED

LD221438 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Awkward Stratagems by U.S. State Department" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington November 22 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko

The U.S. Department of State has issued a strange statement, to say the least of it, in which it accuses the Soviet Union of "disinformation" and "manipulation of public opinion". It claims that the Soviet Union and its allies "actively promulgated and encouraged reports accusing the United States Government of "complicity" in the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

As "proof" of the allegations, the Department of State attached to its statement a large list of publications in the Soviet press, as well as in the press of many other countries, including India, Spain, Nepal, Greece and others. This "proof" contains no direct quotations which would back up the State Department's insinuations. That is why the authors of the statement resort to such expressions as "a report (or a commentary) claims or implies..."

Where did the State Department find the non-existent Soviet accusations against the U.S. Government? Let us take, for example, the reference to TASS, attached to the statement. "TASS in English report datelined Berlin notes statement by Women's International Democratic Federation (a communist front organization -- as the State Department describes it in passing - ed.) implying U.S. involvement: 'The most reactionary forces which use any means...to stop peoples' rightful struggle...behind the assassins.'" If the State Department, in this instance and in relation with the assassination of Indira Gandhi, numbers the United States among "the most reactionary forces which use any means", it is entirely its own business.

The Department of State has been enraged not only by "Soviet disinformation" of this kind, but also by a Radio Moscow report which recalled the Central Intelligency Agency's involvement in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba. But why be angry about that? It has been known since long that the CIA was indeed directly involved in the organization of the murder of the great African patriot. Let the authors of the statement refresh their memory by looking into a book on U.S. foreign policy, "Endless Enemies. The Making of Unfriendly World." by Jonathan Kwitny, just published in the United States. The book quotes Richard Bissell, a former CIA deputy for plans, as recalling: The agency had put top priority on a range of different methods of getting rid of Lumumba, including destroying him physically.

The State Department is also offended by reports that the United States is continuing its policy of state terrorism. But this is true. The latest example is the notorious CIA manual for Nicaraguan "contras", "recommending" them to murder Nicaraguan officials and mine ports of that country.

Whether the State Department likes it or not, many reports indicate that the United States supports Sikh separatists. And this is true. The Indian press repeatedly reported that an organization of these separatists has found shelter in the United States itself. Its members held noisy celebrations with impunity on the day of Indira Ganhi's assassination in the streets of New York and other American cities.

What deep-rooted causes have prompted the State Department to come out with stratagems so awkward?

COSMONAUT CRITICIZES SPACE SHUTTLE ACTIVITIES

LD221031 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- At the present stage in the development of cosmonautics it is more advantageous to use automatic transport craft than the "space shuttles" of the type used by the Americans, Soviet Cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov writes. The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA is currently publishing a series of articles devoted to the development of cosmonautics.

"When the 'shuttle' was started, it was described as a craft necessary for the supply of orbital stations, i.e., a transport space craft. But in its cargo carrying capacity it will be useable perhaps for very big stations of the future," the author points out. The system seems to be economically and technically unfounded, as space missions in it cost too much.

Konstantin Feoktistov thinks that the high landing speed of the "shuttle", which is higher than any of fighter aircraft, involves considerable risks. The cosmonaut prefers a multiple use and one stage system without wings.

The Soviet cosmonaut is expressing concern about the articles ever more often appearing in the press that the "shuttle" system is designed for military use -- "to deliver into orbit superweapons, which have not yet been created, but which will be possible to create in the future and ensure 'domination in outer space.'" "It has already been pointed out more than once that the latest achievements of science and technology were used as a means of destruction, that is to hit the human beings, their creators," the author stresses. "But now it is inadmissible to play such games. The means of destruction, which have already been created, are such that when being put to action they will almost certain destroy civilisation." It is inadmissible that outer space be turned into an arena of the arms race, into a field from which danger will hang over the life of humankind," Konstantin Feoktistov writes.

CHARIKOV SCORES HERITAGE FOUNDATION PROPOSALS

LD220228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] A REUTER dispatch from Washington refers to a special report prepared for the White House by the 'influential' conservative research cetner Heritage Foundation. The report is devoted to questions of foreign policy, and consists of a number of recommendations, one of which merits special attention. The authors of the report advise the administration to undertake, during the next year -- I translate word for word -- punitive paramilitary subversive operations against states threatening U.S. interests. Among the states that, in the opinion of the authors of the report, pose such a threat are Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Iran, and Libya; a grand total of nine countries. The report does not specify what sort of paramilitary operations are envisaged, but in any case it is clear that they are new forms of direct U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states whose internal and external political course is not to Washington's liking. Here to comment further on this subject is my colleague, Igor Charikov:

The Heritage Foundation is a body that is well known both in the U.S. and abroad. What it is known for above all is its markedly and arrogantly anticommunist, anti-Soviet outlook. It does indeed enjoy a certain influence among those who participate in the process of forming U.S. foreign policy.

It now has among its 'scholarship holders' the not unknown Richard Allen, former national security adviser to the U.S. President. As you know, he was forced to quit that prestigious post following revelations of bribery and corruption. Allen, then, considers that this report will make a very considerable impression in the White House. It is hard to say how far the former cabinet member is to be believed, but let's get back to the report itself.

I'll quote a few more excerpts from it, comrades, to give you a fuller picture of how the scholars -- if they can be called that -- of the Heritage Foundation see today's world, and how they propose to solve its crucial problems. These scholars call, for instance, for a nuclear and conventional arms buildup on the part of the United States, of course, and support the idea of siting nuclear weapons in space. They are categorically against observing the Soviet-American arms control agreements that already exist and demand that the administration make no concessions of any kind to Moscow. That is where they stand, in principle, on the main problems, the way they see things. It is difficult, however, to imagine that people living at the end of the 20th century, grown-up, educated people, should be deliberately preparing the ground for an armed clash between the two great powers, which, as they know full well, would lead to universal annihilation. But there are such people. As for their imperialist ambitions, there is no lack of obscurantists in the United States, many of whom hold academic degrees. Suffice it to recall Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is again surfacing in the world of scholarship.

Also on the subject of calls for the destabilization of progressive regimes -- that, incidentially, is an official term current in the CIA -- one would be justified in asking the gentlemen of the Heritage Foundation what right they have to poke their noses into other people's affairs; what threat is posed to U.S. interests by long-suffering Vietnam and Kampuchea; and how Nicaragua, which is surrounded on all sides by allies of the United States, can be a threat to America. All these actions, after all, when taken together, amount to the very policy of state terrorism that the ruling circles in the U.S. profess to disown.

This document spawned by the Heritage Foundation bears the portentous title, Mandate for Leadership. In what direction does this 'mandate' impel its recipients? One would like to hope that this report, which is more like a bible of militant chauvinism, will not become a vade mecum; that commonsense and good will will prevail over political shortsightedness on the banks of the Potomac.

FBI LAUNCHES 'UNPRECEDENTED' RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

LD211447 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, America's secret police, has launched an unprecedented campaign of recruiting new agents. Its officials have told THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper that the FBI personnel is to be increased by 16 percent during 1986. A recruiting center has been set up for the first time in the bureau's 76-year-long history in the town of Alexandria, state of Virginia.

Allocations to the FBI have been sharply increased since the advent to power by the Reagan administration which has started all-round consolidation of the repressive police apparatus. 666 new agents were recruited in 1983, and 672 this year. Officially, the White House explains the unprecedented expansion of the FBI potential by the "need to combat crime." In fact, however, the point at issue is the suppression of mounting protests against the administration's adventurous foreign and anti-people domestic policies.

In accordance with President Reagan's order, the construction of a National Crime Analysis Center has been started in Quantico, state of Virginia, where the FBI has its national academy. The center will gather information on all "unreliable" persons in the country, in addition to a huge electronic file at the FBI's Washington headquarters which keeps dossiers on practically all U.S. adults.

OLEG BITOV WRITES ON NORMAN MAILER'S VIEW OF USSR

PM211152 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 November carries on page 9, under the rubric "Personalities Through Facts," a 900-word article by Oleg Bitov entitled "Norman Mailer Travels in Russia" commenting on Norman Mailer's recent article in PARADE magazine describing his impressions from a visit in the Soviet Union.

Bitov quotes Mailer's impressions of a night-time stroll through a Leningrad park and its contrast with New York's Central Park, his "amazement" on the "sad fact" that the "American leaders" are prepared to "tolerate fascism in other countries" and are "intolerant" regarding communism.

The author concludes: "Peace according to the Reagan formula -- 'peace from positions of strength' -- is perhaps reminiscent of New York's Central Park, when sunset is the time to post a guard beneath each shrub. Norman Mailer, like the overwhelming majority of people on earth, is much more attracted to a different ideal: a park where it is possible to enter without fear at any time of the day or night with one's friend, beloved, or even baby carriage. It is a pity that the writer was unable to find such a park at home. Nevertheless, he was not afraid to look at our country without prejudice and tried to give an honest description of what he saw. Although one cannot agree with every line that he has written -- prejudices of 40 years' standing are hard to overcome -- what is important is the desire to fight through prejudices to the truth."

TASS REPORTS ON ADMIRAL RICKOVER INQUIRY

LD221628 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 22 TASS -- The U.S. Department of the Navy has announced the beginning of its own inquiry into the charges made against Admiral Hyman Rickover, retired, who is accused of accepting bribes from four big contractors of the Pentagon.

The scandal involving H. Rickover, who is often called "the father" of the American nuclear submarine, has been in the public eye for several months now. Beginning with August, the Department of Justice and one of the House subcommittees of the U.S. Congress have been conducting independent inquiries into the matter. As a result a shocking picture of corruption is emerging, one involving big war industry corporations which secured for themselves, through bribery or even downright forgery, billions-of-dollars-worth orders including orders for the manufacture of Trident nuclear submarines carrying first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles. As is reported by the CBS television company, quoting persons familiar with the details of investigation, four corporations -- General Dymanics, Newport News Ship-Building and Dry Dock Company, General Electric and Westinghouse -- have spent 500,000 to a million dollars on gifts.

PRC MEDIA CONDEMN U.S. THREATS TO NICARAGUA

PM211441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Averting Aggression"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov -- Over the past few days the Chinese press has sharply condemned Washington's position on Nicaragua. Chinese spokesmen state directly that there is indignation in the PRC over the United States' anti-Nicaragua policy. RENMIN RIBAO accuses Washington of threatening Nicaragua and attempting to apply military pressure on this state, and even planning an action similar to the intervention in Grenada. Other central newspapers note that the United States has circulated lies about deliveries of Soviet "offensive weapons" to Nicaragua, and although the false nature of these accusations has already been proved, Washington continues its provocations against Nicaragua. Chinese media stress that the Reagan administration has cast off its preelection gestures toward the Sandinist leadership and is showing that it does not intend to give up its policy of control, interference, and aggression in Central America. Such a policy will inevitably bring about indignation in all countries, the PRC press warns. No one will allow Washington, "in disregard for the norms of international law, to shamelessly slur an entire country."

U.S. TO CONTINUE ARMS SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN

LD222245 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 22 TASS -- According to reports of news agencies, in the course of the stay in Taiwan a delegation of American republican senators handed over to the head of the Taiwan regime Chiang Ching-kuo the personal message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, expressing the intention to continue rendering support to Taiwan. Speaking at a press conference in Taipei, member of the delegation Senator Paul Laxalt, general chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party, has said that throughout its history Taiwan had no better friend at the White House than Ronald Reagan. He said that Taipei has strong support from the American Congress and the United States will preserve sound relations with Taiwan. It is recalled here that Washington, despite repeated protests of Beijing, continues arming Taiwan. Thus, in 1984 fiscal year the cost of U.S. military deliveries amounted to 760 million dollars, and in 1985 fiscal year it will remain approximately at the same level. The People's Republic of China is known to demand a reduction in American military deliveries to Taiwan so that they should gradually end. Ronald Reagan's personal message and Paul Laxalt's press conference show that the United States intends to continue the policy of "two Chinas".

PRC NAVY DELEGATION VISITING U.S. FOR TALKS

LD211732 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Command of the Navy of the Chinese People's Republic is staying in the United States since November 13 at the invitation of the Secretary for the Navy John Lehman. According to a statement of the Pentagon's official representative Burch, the Chinese 13-man delegation held negotiations with leadership of the U.S. Navy on the question of modernisation of surface ships. The delegation is to visit a number of American military structures. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that Burch did not specify what exactly the Chinese are interested to purchase in the United States. But representatives of business circles reported that the Chinese emphasized their desire to get American ship-to-ship missiles and gas-turbine engines. They also hope to start building a new class of destroyers.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

LD231011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], a Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, left Moscow for Ulaanbaatar on 23 November to take part in proceedings marking the 60th anniversary of the third congress of the MPRP and the inauguration of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The delegation comprises Comrade Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Comrade (Polyshchuk), a weaver at the Moscow Cherbakov Silk Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor; Comrade Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee chairman; Comrade Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Comrades Dementyeva, Maltsev, Promyslov, Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee members; Comrade Valov, first deputy administrator at the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Smirnovskiy, deputy departmental head at the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. Among those seeing them off was the MPR ambassador to the USSR, Comrade Gurbadam.

MPR GOMBOJAB-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM220941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation from the federation of Mongolian peace organizations and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by D. Gombojab, Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council Presidium, arrived in Moscow on 19 November to take part in the Soviet-Mongolian friendship month marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

VOSS, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

PM201143 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Meetings in Moscow"]

Text] On 16 November a meeting was held between A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and a delegation of Japanese politicians and trade unionists, headed by R. Sasaki, deputy of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party. The meeting was also attended by Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation also met with USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. In conversation, both sides noted that their stances coincided on a broad range of questions concerning the preservation of peace, ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and disarmament. Confidence was expressed that the delegation's visit will be another step forward in the dialogue between Soviet and Japanese parliamentarians.

On the Soviet side the meeting was attended by V.V. Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; P.A. Naumov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and other officials.

U.S. URGES JAPAN TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD212335 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- By TASS commentator Aleksey Popov.

The U.S. Administration is pressing Tokyo into applying greater effort in the field of defence. Washington's emissaries have made several trips to the Japanese capital in recent weeks to bring this idea home to the Tokyo leaders. Newspapers carry interviews with officials from the U.S. Defence Agency, intimidating the Japanese with the "Soviet military buildup" in the Far East. The U.S. ambassador to Japan delivers propagandist lectures on the same topic to representatives of various social and political circles in the country.

The main message that Japan should arm, arm, and arm itself in face of the mythical "Soviet threat" is nothing new, but it's tone has changed a lot. In the conditions when Japanese hawks themselves stepped up lobbying to militarise the country, Washington is rather impudent in advancing its demands.

This is graphically evidenced by a demand set forth at a meeting today between Koichi Koto, head of the Japanese Defence Agency, and members of a U.S. Congressional delegation. American legislators declared that Japan should cancel, and nothing short of that, the 1976 government decision setting limits to the country's military spending at one per cent of the gross national product. The congressmen seem to have forgotten that their legislative right does not apply outside the United States.

Forgetfullness of this kind can be explained by the following: Washington, despite the fact that Japan ranks first among developed capitalist countries by growth rates of its military expenditures, regards Tokyo's effort to increase its military budget as insufficient, and seeks to "rectify" the situation by any means, even by interference in its internal affairs.

Washington openly expresses its intention to continue such actions in the future. Pentagon spokesman James Blaker, in an interview published by the JAPAN TIMES newspaper, made clear that the second Reagan administration will continue pressure on its Far Eastern ally, demanding that it step up war preparations.

What about the Japanese side? The Japanese press points out that the head of the Japanese Defence Agency, during a meeting with the U.S. President's special adviser Gaston Seeger, promised the American emissary to do everything possible to ensure a sufficient increase in military allocations under the 1985 state budget.

DOLGIKH MEETS WITH RAJIV GANDHI IN NEW DELHI

LD222042 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 22 TASS -- Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi today received head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh.

In the course of the talk, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, it was emphasized that the leadership of the Soviet Union attaches great significance to consolidation of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with India, which meet the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of consolidation of peace and international security.

Rajiv Gandhi noted that further consolidation of the time-tested friendship with the Soviet Union, which is deep-rooted in history, is welcomed in India. The relations between India and the USSR, based on mutual respect and many-sided cooperation, are an important factor of peace and stability. The prime minister of India declared for further consolidation of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

INDIA TRIES TO HALT FUNDING FOR U.S. 'ESPIONAGE'

LD221606 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 22 TASS -- The Indian Government is taking measures to prevent the penetration of the country by secret services of the United States and of the Western powers. Under a decree issued here, stringent control has been established on the transfer from abroad of money for various cultural, religious and social organizations, which more often than not were used as (?signboards) for the espionage department of the USA and their partners. From now on any organization receiving such funds is expected to get prior permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs and give an account of the use of money. Recently the president of India has issued a decree banning the financing of political parties from abroad.

There are more than enough grounds for such measures by the Indian Government. According to the Indian press agency, the country's authorities were forced to order an investigation into the activities of a number of organizations associated with the U.S. Embassy.

INDIANS PROTEST U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE COURSE'

LD230921 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 23 TASS -- A mass demonstration of students of Delhi University here protested against the conspiracy of reaction, voiced support for the policy of the Indian Government and demanded the withdrawal of the USA from the Indian Ocean. Hundreds of young men and women denounced the attempts of the domestic and external reactionary forces to subvert the unity of the Indian people and condemned the aggressive imperialist course of the ruling circles of the USA and other NATO countries in their attempt to endanger Indian security.

The more than 500 participants in the national unity seminar in Amritsar, Punjab, called for stronger solidarity among all the patriotic forces of the country. Spokesmen for the broad sections of the population, lawyers, educationalists and journalists who addressed it stated that India would never yield to the pressure of the hostile forces and would continue to pursue its independent and peace-loving policy.

Peace marches, rallies and demonstrations of women's and youth organisations and trade unions also took place in other states and union territories of India. Participants in them demanded that measures be taken against the divisive and chauvinisitc elements which, enjoying outside support, are scheming to weaken the republic and to destablize the situation in the country.

PRAVDA CITES INDIAN CP VIEW OF INTERNAL SITUATION

PM201145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov report: "Analysis of Situation"]

[Text] Delhi, 16 Nov -- The Communist Party of India [CPI] Central Executive Committee has held a session that analyzed the situation in the country following the heinous assassination of Indira Gandhi. The resolution adopted by the CPI Executive Committee condemned this crime and noted that it regards it as part of the broad plot against India being mounted by imperialist forces together with antipopular elements within the country.

The resolution points out that the November events have shown how dangerous the religious feuds and the activity of narrow regionalist groupings are for India. The actions of the adherents of so-called Khalistan, supported from abroad and openly calling for terror and division in the country, pose a special danger. The activity of other reactionary religious and political organizations has also been revived.

The CPI Executive Committee, the resolution says, welcomes the statement by the new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in his speech of 12 November on the continuation of the course of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

EX-CONVICT TRAINED BY CIA TO JOIN AFGHAN REBELS

LD222108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul, 22 Nov (TASS) -- Today another piece of irrefutable evidence of U.S. CIA interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan became known. As has already been reported, three foreign spies appeared before local and foreign journalists at a press conference recently. One of them was Turgit Uzala, a citizen of Turkey. He was recruited by the CIA in the town of Peshawar in Pakistan, underwent special training, and was sent into DRA territory as a member of a band.

Today, the spy appeared on television to expose his former "masters", who found him in an Iranian prison, where he had been sent for smuggling. While in Peshawar, Uzala underwent a special course, during which Warreh Marik, a CIA employee, instructed him in the use of cinematic and photographic equipment and eavesdropping methods. Released from prison, the criminal was assigned the task of recruiting members for a counterrevolutionary band and monitoring the progress of the bandits' "operations". In the spring of this year, Uzala was sent into Afghan territory where he shot several films about the "work" of the counterrevolutionaries. However, he stated on television that after recognizing in practice the true face of the so-called "fighters for the sacred cause of Islam," he decided to abandon his trade and surrendered to the Afghan authorities.

L. PONOMAREV CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY ON DRA

LD212124 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Leaders of the Washington administration venture yet another provocative campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This time they have chosen the sphere of the so-called "human rights in Afghanistan", presenting things in a way as if the Afghan people need American protection from...themselves! Yes, exactly so, since all progressive, democratic transformations in Afghan society are viewed by the ruling circles of the United States and its allies as "violation of rights" of the Afghan people. It is absurd? Yes. But this does not embarrass the organizers and advocates of undeclared war against the Afghan people. The main thing for them is to cry out loud about imaginary violation of rights so as to divert the attention from really historical democratic transformations on Afghan soil and to justify their interference into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A new type of state power is known to have become the main political gain of the April Revolution. The foundation of the new type of state power is the union of workers, peasants, supported by all other strata of the population, tribes, nations, and nationalities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is power of the working people and for the working people. Exactly that is disliked by Washington. It dislikes the fact that in today's Afghanistan there are no nations or nationalities that would have more rights and privileges than others, that broad strata of the population are involved by the party and the government in the state and social affairs.

Thus, questions of enhancing the role of the National Fatherland Front in involving the working people to managing affairs of the country were considered at the recent meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The front now affiliates more than half a million Afghans actively participating in the socio-economic restructuring of society. The young working class of Afghanistan is not numerous, but about 200,000 of its foremost representatives are affiliated with trade unions and enjoy such a broad spectrum of rights which are not yet within the reach of many workers in developed capitalist countries, including the United States. Workers take the most direct participation also in political and economic activities of the country. The first all-Afghan conference of foremost workers was held in Kabul last month on the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions. More than 900 delegates -- workers, peasants, engineers, doctors, employees, teachers discussed not only problems of production, management of the economy, but also questions of further expansion of economic and social rights of all working people of Afghanistan, and not only members of trade unions.

It is not easy to provide employment to people who can hardly read and write, or illiterate at all. [sentence as received] Nevertheless, the State Committee for Labour and Social Maintenance in the past six months alone found jobs for more than 4,600 people. Special attention is paid to employment of graduates of educational establishments -- youth.

Even all these not numerous facts show that the rights and liberties that the working people start enjoying on Afghan soil for the first time ever, will remain a vain dream in many capitalist countries for still a long time, particularly for national minorities, for instance in the United States, including American Indians, black Americans, etc.

When in the United States, a hullaballoo is raised around "human rights" in Afghanistan, and this already happened once. What is at issue is Washington's desire to justify American interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. But such activities have nothing in common with human rights at all; such activities have another name -- the policy of state terrorism, encroachment on sovereign rights of other peoples, the policy of hegemonism.

DRA'S DOST LEAVES MOSCOW AFTER STOPOVER

PM211215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and DRA minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Kabul 19 November after stopping over on his way from New York where he attended the 39th UN General Assembly session.

PAKISTANI ALLEGATION OF DRA AIR STRIKES BERATED

LD212228 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

Islamabad feigns outrage. Islamabad accuses the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of delivering "air strikes" at the Pakistani border "for purposes of intimidation." This statement, according to the U.S. news agency UPI, has been made by an official spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. As before, he tried to deny the commonly known fact that Pakistan harbours in its territory bandit groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries waging armed struggle against the people of Afganistan.

The statement of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman is a textbook case of turning all facts upside down. It is not democratic Afghanistan but Pakistan that is stepping up intervention in the affairs of its sovereign neighbour. It is not Pakistan, which does not face any threat from anyone, but democratic Afghanistan that has to take measures to protect its border because of an undeclared war waged against it.

This has been clearly and unambiguously stated on the basis of irrefutable facts in the recent protest of the Afghan Foreign Ministry to the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the republic in connection with the latest acts of aggression perpetrated by Pakistani troops against Afghan civilians. It pointed out, in particular, that despite the repeated and persistent warnings and reminders of the Afghan Foreign Ministry to the Pakistani authorities that acts of armed aggression against Afghanistan were inadmissible, these provocations, far from being stopped, have been markedly escalated during the recent period. According to the information supplied by competent Afghan authorities, on November 16, 17, and 18, Pakistani troops opened fire from heavy weapons at the Pishenegra and Barikot border areas in the Kunar Province in Afghanistan, destroying seven houses of Afghan civilians. It was actually to the sound of that shelling that the Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman made his statement, which is very much like crying thief.

It is symptomatic that Islamabad is escalating these slanderous and instigatory actions whenever its emissaries meet officials of the U.S. Administration: just recently, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub 'Ali Khan was received in the White House by President Reagan, who naturally attached much attention to Afghanistan in their conversation. Members of his administration who paid visits to Islamabad, among them Shultz, Weinberger, and Bush, did the same. The Pentagon chief once said that without a Pakistan confident of its forces, resistance in Afganistan would peter out.

U.S. military aid to Pakistan, which has reached 3.2 billion dollars, is used not only to crush opposition at home. The growing flow of that aid turns Pakistan into a staging area for imperialist ventures in South West and South Asia, in particular, for an undeclared war against Afghanistan. It is to conceal the ever more obvious militarisation of Pakistan that Islamabad uses propaganda attack like the November 18 statement of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRAVDA HITS GROWING MILITARIZATION IN PAKISTAN

PM220920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Forward Defense Area for Interventionists"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place in the White House between President Reagan and Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan. The guest delivered a message from President Ziaul Haq. It stated that "Reagan's reelection will be welcomed with great satisfaction in Islamabad in light of the support that the United States renders to Pakistan."

U.S. military aid, which has reached $3.2 billion, is to all appearances viewed by Islamabad's ruling circles as the main bulwark aiding the present regime to stay in power. However, U.S. weapons are being used not only to suppress opposition within the country. The mounting stream of U.S. weapons is turning Pakistan into a forward defense area for imperialist adventures in Southwest and South Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Since the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan, Pakistan's role in Washington's strategy has increased still further. It has become a bridgehead for waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. It has become a stronghold for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" to keep the Persian Gulf oilfields in their sights and to implement the militarization of the Indian Ocean. It serves as the main link in attempts to create a hostile encirclement around India in order to block its positive role in the international arena.

At his meeting with Yaqub Khan, the U.S. President paid great attention to Afghanistan. The members of his administration who have visited Islamabad: Shultz, Weinberger, and Bush, have done the same. "If Pakistan were not confident of its strength, resistance in Afghanistan would come to nothing," the Pentagon chief once stated.

The undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan is not the only aim of Pakistan's militarization . That is borne out by the nature of the U.S. armaments that are being brought into the country and by their deployment. Is it fortuitous that the Pakistani Army's tank base is concentrated mainly on the Indian salient? Why did Islamabad need sophisticated F-16 fighter bombers with Sparrow missiles and Harpoon naval missiles? The history of the past few decades attests that the offensive weapons supplied to Pakistan are usually employed against India.

Pakistan's militarization not only threatens the security of South Asia, where nearly 1 billion people live, but also contradicts the interest of the Pakistani people themselves, as is borne out by the mounting opposition to the present military regime in that country.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON DOLGIKH'S INDOCHINA VISIT

PRAVDA Summarizes Laos Visit

PM211713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Nov -- Yesterday the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was received by Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo. On behalf of the LPDR Supreme People's Council and the entire Lao people, he voiced confidence that this visit will still further strengthen the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples. The whole world, including the LPDR, Souphanouvong emphasized, approves and supports the activity of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko aimed at preserving peace on earth and preventing nuclear war.

V.I. Dolgikh conveyed to the LPDR president and, through him, to the LPDR Supreme People's Council and the entire Lao people, cordial greetings from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He pointed out that the establishment of regular interparliamentary ties will promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. He gave a high assessment of the development of economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of mutual assistance and the principles of socialist internationalism.

V.I. Dolgikh emphasized the great significance of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion under current conditions in which the situation in the world has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation voiced support for the efforts of the LPDR and the other countries of Indochina to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

He conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to a delegation of the LPDR Supreme People's Council to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Then talks were held between the delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fighters of the Lao revolution.

Vientiane, 18 Nov -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the LPDR, today visited the space communications ground station of the intersputnik system and a medium-wave radio station which is under construction; both are Soviet-Lao economic cooperation projects.

During the visit, the Lao friends emphasized the great significance of these projects for the young republic and voiced feelings of gratitude and appreciation for the assistance that the Soviet Union is giving the Lao people.

Addresses Vientiane Rally

PM221644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Vientiane, 20 Nov -- A mass Lao-Soviet friendship rally was held here yesterday. Its participants warmly greeted a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on an official friendly visit.

Speakers at the rally emphasized that the LPDR working people are loyal to the ideals of friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. They expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the assistance given Laos in building the new life.

The rally was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh. He conveyed to all the Lao working people ardent fraternal greetings from the motherland of Great October, Lenin's motherland.

On the eve of the delegation's departure from Moscow, he said, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked us to wish the Lao people happiness, prosperity, and successes in their work to build the foundations of a socialist society and it gives us great satisfaction to comply with his request.

The Soviet people greatly sympathize with the Lao people who, under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], are working selflessly to create a truly just and democratic society.

Together with you, we take pride in the successes achieved by the Lao working people in implementing the decisions of the 3d LPRP Congress, realizing socioeconomic transformations, and building the foundations of a socialist society.

The LPDR's achievements in recent years have been considerable, the head of the delegation noted, and the Lao working people have obtained them under complex conditions, in a situation marked by ceaseless provocations staged by the forces of imperialism and international reaction. This makes it necessary to divert great material and manpower resources to ensure the country's security and strengthen its defense. However, it is beyond question that the Lao people will obtain great new achievements in the peaceful building of their country and will ensure its security and defense capability. The guarantee of victory in this struggle is the people's revolutionary optimism and their orientation toward the future, boosted by the fraternal support and solidarity of socialist and peace-loving countries, above all the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal states.

The fraternal friendship and collaboration of our peoples rests on the ideological and political unity of the CPSU and the LPRP, which build their relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR premier, on 26 June this year gave powerful impetus to the further development and improvement of the entire range of Soviet-Lao relations. The meeting reaffirmed the complete unity of views. K.U. Chernenko declared that the CPSU and the Soviet Union would continue to render aid and assistance to the LPRP and the Lao people in building a new life.

V.I. Dolgikh then went on to talk about the Soviet people's achievements in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums. In the recent, final years of the current 5-year plan, he said, we are advancing faster both in the economic and the social sphere. Not only quantitative, but also qualitative indicators in the national economy have improved and the people's prosperity is growing. In an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, our country is preparing for the regular 27th CPSU Congress. A movement to greet this major event in the life of the Leninist party in a worthy fashion has been launched at plants, factories, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes everywhere.

We are forced to implement our peaceful, creative plans in a complex and acute international situation, V.I. Dolgikh continued. The threat of nuclear war is growing. The reason for this is known. It lies in the course toward confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation, steered by the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism; their desire to achieve military superiority; and undermine the independence of states and peoples. To this end they engage in an unrestrained arms race, conduct a policy of state terrorism, blockades, and sanctions, and perpetrate barbarous acts of aggression against freedom-loving peoples in various parts of the world.

Our party and the Soviet state, along with other socialist countries, are upholding the cause of peace in Leninist fashion, displaying the utmost self-restraint, resolutely rebuffing the aggressive imperialist aspirations, and doing everything in their power to prevent another world war.

The constructive new initiatives put forward recently by our country and other Warsaw Pact member-states are also dictated by the desire to improve the international climate. Here are just some of the initiatives put forward by the USSR: All nuclear powers are called upon to adopt the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge already adopted unilaterally by the Soviet Union; reaching an agreement on freezing nuclear arsenals; banning all nuclear weapons tests; promoting the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world; preventing the militarization of space; banning and destroying chemical weapons; and reducing the military presence in the Indian Ocean.

However, Washington's response to these and other initiatives has invariably been negative.

The new Soviet peace initiatives, put forward at the 39th UN General Assembly session, which advocate that space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes for the good of mankind and state the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism or any acts by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system of other sovereign states, pursue the relaxation of the current tense international situation.

On questions of the preservation of peace, the Soviet Union takes and will continue to take a firm and consistent stance. We do not threaten anybody; we do not strive for military superiority. Our ideal is a world without weapons. However, we have the right not to allow, and will not allow, anybody to gain military superiority over us, and to disrupt the existing balance of forces. This is a necessity forced upon us by the interests of our own security, the security of our friends and allies, and the need to safeguard world peace.

Together with other fraternal countries, the USSR and the LPDR are actively struggling for peace and an end to the arms race; they proceed from the same positions on all fundamental international problems and are actively countering the dangerous intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism and the attempts to turn the Asian Continent into a zone of permanent seats of tension and armed conflicts.

The Soviet Union fully shares the peace-loving efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which are consistently favoring dialogue with ASEAN countries, a normalization of the situation in Asia, and the transformation of Southeast Asia into zone of peace and stability.

Our country fully supports the line of the three Indochinese countries aimed at the steady development of their firm alliance. The lofty principles by which Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are guided in their relations are in keeping with the interests of their peoples and take into account the long-standing traditions of solidarity and friendship between them. The close unity and cohesion of the three Indochinese countries is an influential factor in the normalizatio of the international climate in that part of the world.

The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the Thai reactionary circles' armed provocations against the LPDR.

In conclusion V.I. Dolgikh gave assurances that the CPSU and the Soviet Union would continue to do everything in their power to strengthen fraternal Soviet-Lao friendship and develop bilateral relations for the sake of strengthening the socialist states' unity and cohesion, and peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The rally proceeded under the slogan of the further strengthening of Lao-Soviet friendship.

Talks With PRK's Chea Sim

LD211438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov (TASS) -- Talks have taken place here between the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the PRK National Assembly headed by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

Chea Sim described the successes of the Kampuchean people in building a new life and the successes achieved in the years of people's power under the leadership of the KPRP. He expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people for the aid they are providing to the PRK in overcoming the very serious consequences of the rule of the barbaric Pol Pot regime and in the development of the national economy and revival of the country.

The head of the PRK delegation stressed that the visit by Soviet parliamentarians will promote the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the PRK and the USSR. He highly appraised the Soviet Union's peaceful course and its peace initiatives directed towards improving the international atmosphere, ending the arms race, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Vladimir Dolgikh passed on cordial greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from himself to the chairman of the PRK National Assembly and all the Kampuchean people. Noting the successes of the Kampuchean people in the fields of development of the economy and cultural construction, achieved following the country's liberation from the bloody regime of genocide, he spoke in favor of the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and USSR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed support for the PRK's efforts and those of other Indochinese countries aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

He conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the delegation of the PRK National Assembly to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which was gratefully accepted. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to fighters of the revolution.

Speaks at Phonm Penh Rally

LD211522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov (TASS) -- "The USSR is against interference by external forces in the affairs of states of Southeast Asia, and fully supports the efforts of the countries of Indochina directed toward improving the situation in the region and turning it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation." This was stated here at a mass meeting today by Vladimir Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He is leading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is on an official friendly visit to the PRK.

The force of imperialism, hegemonism, and international reaction do not wish to accept the fact that the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are the sole masters in their own homes, and have chosen their path of social development, Vladimir Dolghikh noted. "The firm alliance, he continued, of the three faternal countries of Indochina, aided by the support of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, is their trusty, mighty weapon in the struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary gains, successful construction of a new society, and defense of sovereignty and national independence from encroachment from abroad."

People in every corner of the world know what incredible trials befell the long-suffering Kampuchean people in the years of domination by the monstrous regime of the criminal Pol Pot clique, the head of the Soviet delegation said. "We are genuinely glad in the Soviet Union at the successes of people's Kampuchea, which quickly heals the wounds of the past, confidently advances along the path of national renewal, and enjoys growing support in the international arena. The weightiness of these successes is especially obvious against the background of the continual hostile attacks to which the young republic is subjected by external forces. Those forces formed a "coalition of has-beens" [koalitsiya byvshikh], which today serves as a facade for Pol Pot bandits that wish to impose it on the Kampuchean people by force and restore the old order in Kampuchea. The Soviet people share the Kampuchean people's indignation at these actions. How is it possible to sound off about "human rights" and "humanity," and, at the same time, conduct a policy aimed at returning the Pol Pot hangmen -- guilty of the death of more than 3 million Kampucheans -- to power in Kampuchea?"

Nearly 6 years after the Kampuchean people made its historic choice and entered the path of democratic transformation for society and the building of a new life, futile attempts are made by the enemies of the PRK to reverse the processes taking place in the country, Vladimir Dolgikh said.

"The people of our countries," he went on to say, "must carry out creative work under conditions in which the international situation is acutely aggravated by imperialism. Striving for world dominion, the United States is building up the arms race further and further, increasing military expenditure and its nuclear missile potential. The U.S. Administration forces international tension, provokes military conflicts in various parts of the world, and interferes crudely in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

The aggressive course of Washington creates a growing threat of the conflagration of a world nuclear war. As is known, the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy continues. This is done with the aim of securing military superiority for the NATO bloc over the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The USSR and the countries of socialism cannot allow this to happen.

"In response to the stationing of U.S. nuclear misiles, the USSR, along with its allies, takes appropriate measures so as not to permit a change in the military-strategic equilibrium that has developed, a change to the detriment of the security of the socialist community. As Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: 'The USSR is not striving for military superiority over others, but neither will it permit superiority over it.'

"The USSR always has been in favor of curbing the arms race and reducing the danger of war, and is ready for serious, businesslike talks with the United States on these questions. Washington, however, is only verbally for talks, while in practice it continues to wind up the momentum of military preparations. The Soviet people state a resolute 'no!' to the sinister schemes of the imperialist forces to push the world into the abyss of nculear disaster. It is filled with resolve to continue in the future to do everything possible to defelect the threat of war and preserve peace for present and succeeding generations," said Vladimir Dolgikh.

"Soviet people," the head of the delegation stressed, "have a deep sense of comradery and solidarity with the fraternal people of Kampuchea. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRK are growing stronger and broader year by year, and are filled with ever deeper content. Economic cooperation is continuously developing. The USSR renders the PRK assistance in restoring and building some of its most important projects in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, medical institutions, and educational establishments."

Meets With Heng Samrin

LD221123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A friendly meeting has taken place in Phnom Penh between Kampuchean leader Heng Samrin and Comrade Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is leading a Soviet parliamentary delegation. They exchanged views on the internal and foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, the development of bilateral relations, and the international situation, above all in Southeast Asia.

Ends Visit

LD221223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The official friendly visit to Kampuchea by Soviet parliamentarians has ended. The delegation was led by Comrade Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

His meeting with Kampuchean leader Heng Samrin took place on the last day of the visit. Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh conveyed cordial greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Thanking him for the greetings, Heng Samrin requested that the warmest wishes be conveyed to the leaders of the USSR, to the Soviet people, and personally to Comrade Chernenko, from himself, the republic's leadership, and the entire Kampuchean people.

Heng Samrin pointed out people's Kampuchea's full support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy line and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet Government for the disinterested aid and support, which plays an important role in resolving the complex socioeconomic problems facing Kampuchea in strengthening its international position.

USS-PRK Joint Statement Issued

LD222010 Moscow TASS International Serivce in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Joint Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (TASS) -- The delegations of the supreme organs of authority of the USSR and the PRK have expressed satisfaction at the state of relations of durable friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, and they have confirmed the mutual desire to further develop and intensify them.

This is stressed in a joint statement on the visit to the PRK by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet held talks with a delegation of the National Assembly of the PRK headed by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation once again confirmed the principled line of the USSR on providing all-round support to fraternal Kampuchea in the creation of a new society and the consolidation of revolutionary gains.

In discussing international questions both delegations expressed deep concern at the sharp deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive actions of American imperialism.

The Kampuchean delegation confirmed its full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, and the constructive initiatives aimed at improving the international situation, curbing the arms race, and averting the threat of nuclear war put forward by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which provide a realisitc way of solving acute international problems.

Both delegations stated their immutable support for the struggle of peoples still suffering from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In their discussion of the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the representatives of the supreme organs of power of the USSR and the PRK resolutely condemned the efforts being made by the United States to build up their military presence in the region for the purpose of expanding their interference in the internal affairs of the states situated there, involving the Asian countries in the global strategy of American capitalism, and forming a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance. The sides consider that normalization of the situation in Asia and the Pacific would be promoted by implementation of the well-known proposals by the USSR, the MPR, and the three countries of Indochina on issues including the elaboration of confidence-building measures in the Far East.

The participants in the talks are of the opinion that the complexity of the situation in Southeast Asia is conditioned by the unceasing interference of imperialist and hegemonistic forces in the affairs of the region; their encroachments on the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos; and attempts to push these countries into a collision with the ASEAN states.

The Soviet delegation stated its support for the constructive initiatives of the PRK, put forward jointly with the SRV and the LPDR and aimed at arranging for a policitical dialgoue among the states of the region and at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PRK National Assembly resolutely condemned attempts to use the United Nations as cover for interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and came out in favor of giving the country its legitimate place in that international organization.

Departs Kampuchea for Home

LD222035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Comrade Dolgikh, left Phnom Penh for home today. the delegation was in Kampuchea on an official visit of friendship, at the invitation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea National Assembly.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic and other officials, as well as by Bostorin, the USSR's ambassador to Kampuchea.

En route for home, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation made a brief stopover in Hanoi.

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM211035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visitors From Vietnam"]

[Text] A Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation headed by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 17 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in implementing the decision of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums in all areas of economic and cultural building and with forms and methods of improving the work style. They had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and at Moscow party Obkom, and they visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with it. The SRV ambassador to the USSR, Dinh Nho Liem participated in the conversation.

HONECKER DELIVERS SED CC REPORT ON ARMS RACE

LD230052 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin November 22 TASS -- The international situation even more heightened as a result of the policy of confrontation and the arms race which is conducted by the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles. This was noted by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker, delivering the Political Bureau's report at the plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee, which has opened here today.

"The commencement of deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG, contrary to the will of peoples, created a new situation and even more complicated the political situation in the world, laid the beginning to a new twist in the arms spiral and heightened the threat of a third world war", he said.

"This submits higher demands to all who believe that their main task is to ensure peace in accordance with the interests of the peoples. As a result of the build-up of the might of socialism and the peace forces there are real possibilities to stay the hand of imperialist instigators of war, to cross out their plans. For that, it is necessary to exert still more vigorous efforts and to have cooperation with all who honestly strive for peace and are guided by reason, realism and goodwill", stressed the GDR leader.

"The international situation gives rise to serious concern, since the United States seeks to attain military strategic superiortiy over the USSR and the whole of the socialist community through creating qualitatively ever more dangerous types of weapons. Disregarding peoples' will, the United States is speeding up the deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapon systems in Western Europe, it is openly leading things to militarization of outer space and is preparing "star war" that would put the universe on the threshold of hell".

"That policy of Washington is openly aimed at attaining world domination, at elimination of socialism, at suppression of national and social liberation movement of peoples. It threatens the whole of mankind, the existence of human civilization at all. In the final account, this policy of the most aggressive and reactionary imperialist circles is the general offensive on everything that was created by mankind throughout its history in the sphere of material and intellectual culture. It is incompatible with the interests and historical perspectives of the whole of mankind and is doomed to failure", said Erich Honecker.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS

Ceausescu Gives Address

PM211221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA special correspondent and TASS report: "13th RCP Congress"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov -- The Romanian capital is decked with flags. The 13th RCP Congress, in which 3,112 delegates and numerous guests, veterans of the Romanian workers movement and representatives of mass and public organizations, are taking part began its work yesterday in the great hall of the Palace of the Republic.

Delegations from communist and workers parties, socialist parties, national liberation movements, and progressive organizations have come to the congress.

A delegation from the CPSU headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communish Party Central Committee is also attending.

The congress was opened by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. He congratulated delegates and guests on an important event in the life of the RCP and entire country.

The congress' working organs were elected and the agenda was approved. The delegates are to discuss the activity of the RCP Central Committee in the period between the 12th and 13th congresses and the congress draft directives on the plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1986-1990 and on the long-term avenues of Romania's development through the year 2000. The congress will introduce changes in the RCP rules and elect the new leading party organs and the RCP general secretary.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, delivered the RCP Central Committee report on the RCP's activity in the period between the 12th and 13th RCP Congresses and on the party's further tasks. The 13th RCP Congress, he said, is an event of special importance in the life of the party and people, the country's socioeconomic development, the creation of a developed socialist society, and Romania's advance toward communism.

In history, 40 years represent a very brief period, but in this period the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have passed through several historical stages -- from a bourgeois-landowner state to a developed socialist society. Romania has been transformed from an agrarian country into a industrual-agrarian country with a moderern industry and socialist agriculture. In 1984 the country's industrial output increased over 100 times and its agricultural output nearly 7 times compared with 1945. The development of the national economy at a stepped up pace has made it possible to increase the social product 28 times and the national income 32 times. In 4 decades the consumption fund has increased 22 times, over 6 million jobs have been created, and approximately 80 percent of the country's population lives in new apartment blocks.

Big changes have taken place in the people's culture and consciousness. Education, science and culture, which are playing an increasingly important part in the country's revolutionary transformation, have been strongly developed.

The working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia -- the entire Romanian people -- are welcoming the 13th party congress with outstanding achievements in all fields, filled with the firm determination to fulfill successfully the 5-year plan for 1981-1985 and to ensure that our country is boosted to new peaks of progress and civilization.

In the first 2 years, 1981-1982, industrial growth rates were 2.8 percent and in 1983 they were 4.8 percent, the speaker continued. In 1984, industrial production output growth rates will be over 5 percent and the plan for 1985 provides for indutry's development at even faster rates. On this basis it may be concluded that over the entire 5-year plan the average annual industrial output growth rates will be nearly 6 percent compared with 1980.

Important successes have also been achieved in the field of agriculture. Agricultural output over the 4 years was approximately 3 million metric tons more than the average output in the previous 5-year plan. It may be surmised that over the entire 5-year plan agricultural output will increase almost 5 million metric tons by comparison with the previous 5-year plan. This year, despite the difficult weather conditions, we obtained a grain harvest of over 1 metric ton per capita. Stockraising and other sectors of socialist agriculture were also developed.

On the basis of the results of the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan and the plan projections for 1985, we will achieve substantial successes in developing the energy and raw material base. By comparison with 1980 the generation of electricity will increase approximately 14 percent and coal extraction will more than double. In the chemical industry, the increase in output will be approximately 39 percent and in the metallurgical industry 32 percent. The machine building industry has developed rapidly and its output has increased approximately 37 percent compared with 1980. Light industry has also developed rapidly, over 6 percent a year, as have the construction materials industry, nearly 4 percent, and the food industry, over 4 percent.

Taking into account the successes achieved so far and the projections for 1985, it may be concluded that in the current 5-year plan over 1,850 new industrial establishment will be commissioned. In this 5-year plan special attention has been paid to the harmonious placement of new establishments on the country's territory and the development of production forces in all the country's provinces. As a result, by the end of 1985 the value of output per capita will increase in all provinces to at least 70,000 lei.

In accordance with the requirements of the country's socioeconomic progress there has been an increase in exhcnage and production sharing in the international field and an important part has been played here by relations with the CEMA countries and with all the socialist countries, N. Ceausescu noted. Romania's economic relations with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist states have also expanded. In 1985 foreign trade turnover will be approximately 28 percent more than in 1980 while its average annual growth rates will be over 5 percent. On the basis of the Romanian economy's real potential and the technical potential of industry, a constant increase in exports will be secured in the current 5-year plan with a simultaneous reduction in imports to the necessary level. In 1985 the volume of exports will be 85 percent more than in 1980 and the volume of imports approximately 18 percent less.

As a result of major successes in the development of production forces and the constant growth of the economic potential, the social product in 1985 will be 25 percent higher than the 1980 level. Fixed capital in 1985 will total 2,860 billion lei. The national income has increased by an average of over 7 percent a year.

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th congress and RCP national conference, over 69 percent of the national income has been funneled into the consumption fund and approximately 31 percent into the development fund. On this basis the implementation of programs for socioeconomic development has been ensured and, at the same time, there has been a constant improvement in the people's material and spiritual living standard.

In the current 5-year plan over 430 billion lei have been earmarked for sociocultural needs. Steps have been taken to improve the general standard of young people's training on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Scientific research work has been carried out that has made an important contribution to the country's socioeconomic development.

Widespread activity has also been launched to educate and form the new man, the conscious builder of socialism. Literature, art, cultural, and artistic creation have made a valuable contribution to the development of the masses' socialist consciousness.

It may be said that in the 5-year plan of 1981-1985 great successes have been achieved in all spheres of economic and social life. In the course of this period strenuous activity has been launched aimed at overcoming a number of contradictions, difficulties, and shortcomings.

It should be noted that if more responsibility had been displayed in all fields, it would have been possible to achieve more substantial results, N. Ceausescu said.

Everything we have achieved, the speaker continued, is the fruit of the selfless labor of the working class, which is successfully fulfilling its historic mission as the leading class of Romanian socialist society; the cooperative farm peasantry, which in alliance with the working class is making a great contribution to the country's development; and also of the new intelligentsia closely linked with the working class and peasantry and playing an increasingly important part in society's revolutionary transformation.

Touching on the main avenues of socioeconomic development in the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and the long term through the year 2000, N. Ceausescu said that the 13th congress marks the transition to the third stage of the implementation of the party's program. The main task of the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 is the steady continuation of the policy of building a developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism. To achieve this goal special attention will be paid to the development of production forces and the improvement of social and production relations.

Commodity industrial output will increase 34-37 percent by 1990 compared with 1985 and its average annual growth rate will be approximately 6-6.5 percent. Higher average annual growth rates are envisaged for the machine building industry 7-7.5 percent, and the chemical industry, 8.5-9 percent.

In the next 5-year plan the development of industry will be implemented by modernizing the means of labor and the structure of production, improving their technical and qualitative standard, and constantly introducing and widely using progressive manufacturing methods.

Agriculture will remain a very important sector of the economy. The main task will continue to be to increase grain production. By 1990 we must obtain 30-32 million metric tons of grain. At the same time it is essential to achieve a considerable increase in the production of industrial crops and vegetables. Stockraising will be further developed.

Dwelling in detail on the development of individual sectors of the national economy, science, and technology in 1986-1990, N. Ceausescu noted the important part played in the implementation of the plan projections by international economic ties and production sharing with other states.

We will take an active part in the coordination of plans, production specialization, and joint scientific and technical research so that CEMA may play an increasingly important part in the socioeconomic development of its member-countries, in the building of socialism and communism, and the improvement of our peoples' well-being. We will expand economic exchange and production sharing with all socialist countries. At the same time, Romania will continue to expand economic relations with the developing countries, also with the developed capitalist countries, and with all states irrespective of their social systems.

Proceeding from the important role of economic exchange and production sharing in Romania's socioeconomic development, N. Ceausescu continued, it is essential to secure a 41-45 percent increase in Romania's economic ties. We must also improve the quality and competitiveness of Romanian goods in the world market and secure Romania's more active participation in the international division of labor.

Touching on the task of the future 5-year plan in the field of improving the working people's material welfare, the speaker said that it is planned to increase the volume of sales of consumer goods by approximately 10 percent. The improvement of medical services for the population will be continued. In 1986-1990 it is planned to construct 750 thousand apartments.

The implementation of the projections of the draft directives will bring Romania to a new stage of socioeconomic development by 1990 and will constitute a new step forward on the path of building a developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

Dwelling in detail on the long-term directions of Romania's socioeconomic development through the year 2000, N. Ceausescu said that Romania will lay special emphasis on the conclusion of long-term agreements both with the CEMA countries, other socialist countries, and all states of the world, regardless of their social system.

Romania will become a developed socialist country both with respect to industry, agriculture, education, science, culture, and the people's general living standard. The realization of the socioeconomic development tasks that the 13th party congress will set will open up before the Romanian people the road to a new epoch -- the epoch of communist building.

The speaker then touched on questions of improving the activity of the state and state organs and improving the system of management of economic and social life. He said that during the period since the 12th congress, the party's Central Committee has taken a number of measures to improve the activity of the state and its organs and the management of socioeconomic life.

By relying on accumulated experience and taking into account the present stage in the development of the Romanian socialist society, the speaker pointed out, it is necessary to raise activity in planning and managing economic and social life to a new level and to enhance the role of the state in this sphere on the basis of a unified national plan.

The elimination of red tape and the extension of the rights of local organs, associations, and enterprises are important requirements for improving activity in leadership and planning, which must lead to the enhancement and certainly not the diminution of the role of the state. We must constantly bear in mind, N. Ceausescu continued, the fact that we must in no way weaken the leadership of socioeconomic activity on the basis of a unified plan. This leadership must combine the interests of every enterprise and every labor collective with the common interests of the socialist society and the entire people. The initiative of every enterprise must be manifested in the model fulfillment of plan targets, the improvement of the technical standard and quality of output, and the constant amelioration of economic activity. The improvement of the state's activity and the development of the system of working people's democratic organs enhance the activeness of the people's masses in the management of the state and all socioeconomic life and lead to the increasingly broad democratization of society.

One objective trend conditioned by the development of society is the strengthening and improvement of the role and functions of the state as the organizer and leader of all socioeconomic activity.

Taking international conditions into consideration, N. Ceausescu went on to say, in accordance with our obligations within the Warsaw Pact framework, we will constantly strengthen cooperation with the armies of other states and participate in repulsing any imperialist aggression.

Dwelling on questions of enhancing the party's leading role in society and in organizing and implementing socialist building, the speaker pointed out that at the time of its 13th congress the RCP has 3.4 million members -- 580,000 more than at the previous congress. Out of the total number of party members 1,92 million, that is, almost 56 percent, are workers; more than 540,000 or 16 per cent, are peasants; and 710,000 or 21 percent, are members of the intelligentsia. Out of the total number admitted to the party between the two congresses almost 80 percent are workers. Approximately 75 percent of the party's new members came from the ranks of the Union of the Communist Youth. Women now make up more than 32 percent of the party.

From an organizatinal viewpoint the party has 72,517 primary organizatons. There are 7,879 party committees at enterprises and establishments , 2,705 commune committees, 243 city and municipal committees, and 41 district party organizations, including the Bucharest Municipal Party Organization.

More than 365,000 party members work on the bureaus of primary organizations, and there are almost 142,000 party members of the party committees of enterprises, establishments, and agricultural organizations. A large aktiv numbering approximately 550,000 party members participates in the work of party organs, It is necessary, the speaker emphasized, to strengthen the sense of responsibility, militancy, and discipline in the work of every party organization and every party member.

Every party organization must devote special attention to strenthening ties with the working masses and pooling their efforts to fulfill party policy. The RCP will be strong and will be able to fulfill its role together with the masses and the entire people.

It must be borne constantly in mind that a critical and self-critical attitude and a resolute struggle against any violations of the RCP rules and party resolutions and against shortcomings are the guarantee of the successful realization of the party's leading role in socialist society.

Characterizing the party's activity in the sphere of ideology, the speaker pointed out that during the period since the 12th congress the RCP Central Committee, party organs and organizations have mounted broad ideological and political work to enhance the awareness of all party members and to conduct their communist education. Mass political studies embrace more than 3.1 million party members and citizens. The party academy and interdistrict schools train more than 12,000 party workers annually. Training sessions and short conferences are also held regularly with the party aktiv. Ideological and political work on raising the standard of training of the party aktiv and cadres has played an important role in all activity in strengthening the party's leading role in society. At the same time, under the RCP's leadership, state organs and mass public organizations conduct extensive political educational work on molding the new person as a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

The successful fulfillment of the decisions which the 13th congress will adopt, the speaker went on to say, and the increasingly strong manifestation of the role of the party as the leading political force of the people require the ideological work of all party organs and organizations to be raised to a higher level. In all ideological activity and in political studies it is necessary to ensure study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the basic works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin. The Secretariat of the party's Central Committee must ensure the publication of the necessary works. It will be necessary to step up comprehensive activity in enhancing the socialist, revolutionary awarness of all working people and to come out resolutely against various obscurantist, retrograde manifestations and views on labor and life.

It is necessary to step up educational work and launch a resolute struggle against old views and against influences penetrating from without.

In our political educational activity it is necessary to develop comprehensively the spirit of international solidarity and friendship with the socialist countries, the peoples of developing countries, progressive forces throughout the workd, and with all peoples who advocate peace, cooperation, and equitable relations among peoples.

The speaker pointed to the importance of educational cultural and artistic activity designed to serve the people and to reflect their heroic labor, thirst for knowledge, and intrinsic moral values. It is necessary to ensure the active participation of the people's masses in all the country's cultural and artistic life as a constituent part of the multifaceted activity in building socialism and communism in Romania.

All ideological, political educational, and mass cultural work must be developed constantly under the party's political leadership. Party organs and organizations are obliged to make every effort to fulfill their lofty mission in the cause of implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy and leading the education and molding the new person, the conscious builder of socialism and communism.

The speaker went on to dwell on the important role of mass and public organizations in the country's socioeconomic development. He noted that the trade unions are called upon to constantly improve their work and play a more active role in the system of socialist democracy and in improving the working people's vocational training.

The speaker noted the important role played by women's committees, the Union of Communist Youth, and the students' and Young Pioneers' Organizations in the country's life. The party must provide constant leadership of the work by young people's and other organizations and view young people's education and training for labor and life as one of its supreme duties.

Dwelling on questions of the international situation and the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, N. Ceausescu said that the successful implementation of plans and programs for Romania's socioeconomic development is possible only under conditions of peace and international security, and cooperation with all states regardless of their social system.

Events during the last few years have shown that the maintenance and strengthening of the policy of detente, disarmament, peace, and international cooperation can be assured only through constant struggle by progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples.

Over the last few years, the international situation has deteriorated more than ever. It can be said that such tension has not been observed in the world since the end of World War II. The increased danger of the occurrence of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe demands that all peoples should do everything possible to halt this development of events, which is fraught with grave consequences. That is why the basic question of the present era is to halt the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race; to achieve a transition to disarmament; and to ensure lasting peace throughout the world.

The speaker said that all governments, the heads of all states, and all political forces bear great responsibility to their own peoples and to the whole of mankind.

Romania will most resolutely strive to ensure the fruiful holding of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The successful conclusion of this conference would be highly significant for political detente and cooperation, and for the strengthening of friendship between countries on our continent.

The speaker went on to declare that Romania appeals to all Balkan countries to strengthen their joint actions and to act in the direction of ensuring peace and cooperation between countries in the region. We welcome the proposals and efforts aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and elsewhere in the world, he said. We consider that the creation of such zones is an important element of the struggle for universal disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The speaker noted the need to intensify the struggle to achieve universal disarmament and dwelt on important proposals on questions of safeguarding and strengthening peace put forward by various states and international organizations. We welcome and support, he said, the Soviet Union's proposals on disarmament and on halting the militarization of outer space. This reflects a concern for halting the dangerous development of events, curbing the arms race, and achieving a transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We deem it necessary to halt any actions aimed at the exploitation of outer space for military purposes. The United Natins must take upon itself the responsibility for reaching an international agreement on outer space. It would be possible to convene a world conference and perhaps to set up a special body for the protection of outer space within the UN framework.

The widespread movement for peace in Europe and in other continents is a mighty force of our time, capable of halting the dangerous development of events and preventing the occurrence of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe. We are firmly convinced that, through their concerted actions, the peoples of the entire world will manage to achieve a restoration of the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

Romania, the speaker noted, has been firmly advocating that conflicts and disputed questions between states be resolved only by peaceful means, through negotiations. Proceeding from this premise, Romania advocates a political solution in the Near East, whose purpose would be to ensure the achievement of global peace in the region, and the solution of the question of the Palestinian people on the basis of their right to self-determination including the right to create an independent Palestinian state. We also deem it necessary that an end be put to the war between Iraq and Iran, that the withdrawal of both sides' forces within their respective national frontiers, be undertaken, and that talks between these two countries be initiated to resolve disputed questions and to restore cooperation and good-neighborliness between them.

We advocate Namibia's independence and support the South-West African People's Organization in its struggle. We are in favor of liquidating the racist policy and apartheid in South Africa. We deem it necessary to end any interference by the Republic of South Africa in the internal affairs of southern African countries.

We welcome the Latin American people's struggle for independent socioeconomic development. We express our solidarity with the people of the Republic of Nicaragua. We consider that questions in Latin America must be resolved on the basis of the "Contadora Group's" proposals, through negotiations, respecting each people's right to free and independent development without any outside interference whatsoever.

During the period under review, N. Ceausescu said, Romania engaged in diverse activity to strengthen and develop relations with all states in the world, regardless of their social system.

Relations with all socialist countries continued to strengthen. We gave and continue to give special attention to the expansion of cooperation with our neighbors. I would like to emphasize in this connection the constant concern of our party and state for the steady development of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to do everything possible to expand economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the USSR's peoples.

As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania actively participated in all meetings and activities of this organization and consistently advocated resolute actions by Warsaw Pact member-states aimed at disarmament and peace.

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to advocate most resolutely the strengthening and development of cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries and the overcoming of differences between them. We welcome the talks between the Soviet Union and the PRC and express the hope that they will lead to complete normalization of relations between these socialist countries.

We also believe that it will be necessary to start direct talks between the PRC and the SRV in order to end all military operations and normalize relations between these two states.

We believe that solidarity, unity, and cooperation between socialist countries is an especially important factor for the building of socialism in each country, for enhancing the prestige and strength of socialism, and for the policy of peace and cooperation all over the world.

We will broadly develop relations with developing countries and nonaligned countries, N. Ceausescu continued convinced that strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of these states is an important factor for the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. We attach special importance to the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for the democratic solution of the most important problems of today's world.

Romania resolutely advocates the enhancement of the role of United Nations and other international organizations in the democratic solution of all international problems on the basis of international law and with the participation of all states in the world.

During the period since the 12th congress, the speaker said, the RCP Central Committee has given special attention to the development of relations with all communsit and workers parties and to the strengthening of these parties' solidarity. The RCP considers that mutual meetings and consultations, including the holding of regional and international consultations and conferences, are in the interest of communist and workers parties and are a requirement of modern development. Cooperation with communist and workers parties and with socialist and socioal-democratic parties is vitally important for peoples' progress and independence and for cooperation and peace throughout the world. We will continue to develop broad cooperation with national liberation movements and progressive parties in the countries that have overthrown imperialist domination and have taken the path of free and independent development, which is an important factor in the struggle to consolidate the independence and socioeconomic progress of each people.

We are fully justified in saying, N. Ceausescu declared in conclusion, that the documents submitted to the 13th congress express the will of the entire party and accord with the vital interests of all the people. Let the 13th congress give a new and mighty boost to the RCP's revolutionary struggle, its unity, and its political and organizational strength. We assure our comrades from abroad that the RCP and socialist Romania wil continue to do everything possible to make their contribution to the triumph of the noble ideals of socialism and communism, the victory of the cause of friendship and cooperation between peoples, and the creation of a better and juster peace in our planet.

The congress continues its work.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Reception

LD222011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The RCP Central Committee gave a reception in Bucharest today to mark the conclusion of the 13th Party Congress. Delegates to the Congress, members of the newly-elected RCP Central Committee, foreign guests, including the CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, attended the reception.

Conveys Chernenko Greetings

LD211606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] It is reported from Bucharest that Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party general secretary, president of the republic, today received the CPSU delegation attending the 13th Congress of the RCP led by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The head of the CPSU delegation conveyed greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and wishes for the success of the congress. During the meeting, satisfaction was expressed with the existing relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries, and also the mutual striving to expand these relations. The talks also touched on certain questions of the international situation, safeguarding peace, the struggle against imperialism, and support for the unity and cohension of the world communist and workers' movement.

Shcherbitskiy, Ceausescu Meet

PM221203 IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 1984 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Bucharest: Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP central committee general secretary and president of the republic, today received the CPSU delegation attending the 13th RCP Congress, let by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy conveyed greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and wishes for success to the 13th RCP Congress. Having expressed gratitude for the greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed from himself and the RCP leadership to the CPSU leadership, to the Soviet people, and to Konstantin Ustinovich personally.

During the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the current relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and RCP, between Romania and the Soviet Union, and also the mutual striving to broaden these relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres in the spirit of the accords reached during the meeting of Comrade Chernenko and Ceausescu in June this year. The conversation also dealt with some questions of the international situation, ensuring peace and disarmament, supporting the striving of peoples for social progress, the struggle against imperialism, and for the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers' movement.

CPSU delegation members N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania, participated in the meeting. I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, was present.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Ceausescu Reelected

LD222248 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest November 22 TASS -- The 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party has ended today. The delegates approved of the report by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the party's activities in the period between 12th and 13th congresses and the party's further tasks, the guidelines of the congress for the plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1986-1990 and long-term trends of development of the country up to the year of 2000, and also other documents. The congress elected the guiding party bodies. Nicolae Ceausescu was elected general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Chernenko Cables Ceausescu

LD221720 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Konstantin Chernenko sent a telegram to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu. "I convey my congratulations on the occasion of your re-election to the post of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party", the telegram says, "I wish you, all Romanian Communists, the Romanian people successes in solving the tasks of building a developed socialist society outlined by the 13th Congress of the RCP."

BUCHAREST-BOUND DELEGATIONS PASS THROUGH MOSCOW

PM211721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Bucharest"]

[Text] The following delegations have passed through Moscow on their way to the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest: of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Pak Song-chol, Party Central Committee Politburo member and vice president of the DPRK; of the MPRP headed by M. Dash, MPRP Central Committee secretary.

PPR PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON DELAYED GENSCHER VISIT

PM231129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Warsaw November 22 TASS -- At a press conference here a press spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic made a statement about putting off the visit to Poland of the FRG deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In that statement he refuted the reasons for putting off the visit advanced by the FRG Government.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic said the West German side had expressed an intention to place a wreath on the tomb of a Wehrmacht soldier during the visit. There were no such actions during numerous visits made earlier to Poland by representatives of the FRG Government.

The crimes of troops of Hitler Germany against the population are remembered well in Poland, the statement says. The homage to the memory of the participants in the aggression against Poland and in the crimes against the population would be an insult to victims of German fascism.

There are and were not any obstacles whatsoever to placing wreaths on the tombs of German anti-fascists who fell in the struggle against Hitlerism and whose memory is treasured by the Polish people. It was suggested to the FRG Embassy to place a wreath on such a tomb, but the West German side did not deem it appropriate to make use of this suggestion.

It is stressed in the statement that the road to the improvement of relations between Poland and the FRG remains open.

The West German television company ARD reports that the chairman of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag Hans Jochen Vogel demanded an explanation of the real reasons for Hans-Dietrich Genscher's refusal to make a visit to Poland. According to Hans Jochen Vogel, the pronouncements of some influential leaders of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] on the issues of state frontiers and sovereignty "seriously aggravate relations between Poland and the FRG".

WARSAW PACT ARMED FORCES LEADER HOLDS MEETINGS

With GDR'S Honecker

PM211230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Nov -- E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is visiting the GDR. Questions of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces were discussed during a conversation which was held in a cordial atmosphere. E. Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary, and Army General H. Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR national defense minister, took part in the conversation.

With Czechoslovakia's Husak

PM201425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Second Edition 5

[TASS report: "Talk in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Nov -- G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak president, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit. They discussed questions of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and other Warsaw Pact armies. The talk was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S LUKANOV 15 NOV

PM201623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 15 November N.K. Baybakov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and USSR Gosplan chairman, received A. Lukanov, Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, who is in Moscow. During the friendly talk, questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed.

MARCHUK, PATOLICHEV MEET WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

PM201320 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, met with A. Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, on 16 November. The talk examined questions of further expanding and deepening scientific and technical ties between the USSR and Bulgaria.

A talk was held on 16 November between USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Kh. Khristov. Questions of further developing Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic ties were discussed.

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION PROGRAM CITED

LD211457 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Karasyev reports:

Jacques Luis Lions, the new president of France's National Space Research Centre (CNES), described cooperation between France and the USSR in the field of peaceful outer space exploration as "active, brisk and developing". Addressing a press conference here, he told newsmen about prospects for the development of outer space exploration in his country, and stressed that France was planning to implement the projects both independently and in cooperation with other countries, including with the Soviet Union.

Speaking on cooperation with the USSR, the CNES president expressed satisfaction with the successfully completing preparations for the "Vega" experiment, in whose course new data will be obtained about the Venusian atmosphere and surface, and Halley's comet. He drew the attention of newsmen to the "Sigma" project, within whose framework French scientists are working to design a telescope to photograph sectors of the sky in gamma rays, J.L. Lions pointed out that it would be installed in a Soviet satellite. The CNES president also spoke highly of French-Soviet cooperation in the study of the cardiovascular system of the cosmonauts in flight, joint cellular biology experiments and others.

As a new CNES president I plan to promote broad cooperation with the Soviet Union, J.L. Lions said in a TASS interview. I hope that it will develop in the future too with maximum benefit for both countries.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER TALKS WITH HABRE

LD211434 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 21 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France received Defense Minister Charles Hernu who had returned from Ndjamena. French officials declined to comment on the contents of the meeting which had discussed questions related to Chad.

In Chad, Hernu conferred with the head of the Ndjamena regime, Hissein Habre. The chief of staff of French Armed Forces, Jeannou Lacaze, told journalists in this connection that French troops stationed in the neighbouring Central African Republic "could be moved to Ndjamena within several hours".

Quoting "some specialists", the newspaper LIBERATION wrote about the possibility of Paris staging a military operation in Chad. According to LE MATIN, an expeditionary corps could be sent there in the next two weeks. It will be logistically supported, the French television network Antenne-2 said, from the Central African Republic and Gabon.

Clearly taking his instructions from Washington, Habre demands that Paris should take "decisive steps", in particular, capture the north of Chad. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported that the information minister of the Ndjemane regime, Mahamat Soumaila, declared that, after Hernu's talks with Habre, his government "is convinced of the sufficient resolve of President Mitterrand". In his words, another military operation is something that has already been decided upon.

The only question is which units France will dispatch to Chad -- "deterrence forces" or "action forces", that is units which are directly involved in the fighting against the forces of the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad. "We stand for sending the 'action forces'", Soumaila said. According to the AFP, Habre, who counts on a flare-up of hostilities, is beefing up his forces in northern and north-eastern Chad.

The preparations for another French intervention in that country attest to Paris' desire to follow in the wake of U.S. aggressive policy in Africa, said Adam Yacoub, a spokesman for the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad. Such interference would be an illegal act of supporting one of the Chadian groupings against others. Yacoub recalled that the 20th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU countries has adopted a resolution which recognized all sides involved in the Chadian conflict as having equal rights and denied any legitimacy to the so-called government of Ndjamena.

U.S., FRANCE DISAGREE ON POLICY TOWARD LIBYA

LD211726 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration exerts pressure on Paris so as to impel it to revise the decision on withdrawal of troops from Chad, to stage a new intervention against that African country, and to take a tough stand towards Libya. This is how most of American newspapers appraise the U.S. stand at the negotiations that were held here between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson. American officials do not conceal their irritation with the withdrawal of French troops from Chad and the recent meeting of President of France Francois Mitterrand with leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Speaking at a press conference here, Clause Cheysson admitted that Washington and Paris have differences in policy pertaining to Libya and Chad. According to him, France cannot allow itself to treat Libya in a way as if it does not exist, in view of the importance of links and relations with it of the states, friendly to Paris, among them Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, and other countries.

According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the relations between Washington and Paris became complicated after, at a meeting with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Francois Mitterrand recognized Libya's right "to defend its interests in the region" in case of interference from a "third country" into Chad events. There is no doubt that a "third country" is implied to be the United States which is going to intensify support for the Habre regime which encounters growing resistance in the south of the country. In this connection, attention is drawn here to Claude Cheysson's statement that Paris considers Washington's policy towards Libya to be erroneous.

France's withdrawal from Chad is extremely undesirable to Washington, which is trying to preserve its influence in that region through the hands of Paris, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES. The newspaper believes that contacts in Washington might be followed by the return of French troops to Chad. THE NEW YORK TIMES cites Claude Cheysson as saying that Paris is ready at any time to do that. The newspaper does not rule out direct interference of the United States itself into the conflict.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SPANISH TRADE SECRETARY

LD222345 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- A talk has been held today between USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and State Secretary for Trade of Spain L. De Valasco Rami, who leads a Spanish delegation to the first session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Spanish mixed commission for economic and industrial cooperation.

Questions of the state and prospects of development of trade and economic links between the two countries were discussed. USSR ambassador in Spain Yu. V. Dubinin and the ambassador of Spain to the Soviet Union Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin took part in the talk.

UK LABOR PARTY LEADER KINNOCK VISITS MOSCOW

Welcomed by Ponomarev

LD211851 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- Britain's Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock came to Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied in his trip by the Labour "shadow" foreign secretary Denis Healey, assistant to the party leader C. Clark, director of the party office R. Clements, Neil Kinnock's assistant for liaison with the press P. Hewett, personal parliamentary secretary of the Labour Party leader D. Foster.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Neil Kinnock and his party were met by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. Britain's ambassador to the USSR Sir Iain Sutherland was among the welcoming party.

Interviewed on Arms Control

LD222222 Moscow World Service in English 1650 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Guest Speaker" program, introduced by Aleksandr Barabeychik]

[Text] [Barabeychik] The British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. On Thursday Neil Kinnock and members of his delegation met with the director of the Institute of the United States and Canada academician Georgiy Arbatov. The discussion centered on current international problems and some aspects of Soviet-British relations. Neil Kinnock also answered a number of questions we put to him.

Mr Kinnock, do you agree that the overriding issue of today when we have a strained international situation is the work for a consolidation of peace, arms reduction and foremost a reduction in nuclear arsenals?

[Kinnock] Peace and arms reduction are probably the highest item on anyone's agenda, partly because of the sheer destructive power of the kind of weapons that we have in East and West and also because of course the way in which the world is impoverished by the direction of precious resources in the continual build-up of arms.

So there can't be anything more important than the maintenance of relationship dialogue that are at least aimed at securing a reduction in commitment to this continual build-up.

[Barabeychik] Do you think Soviet-British bilateral cooperation in solving these issues could become an important and positive element?

[Kinnock] Yes, I think that there are values to be exchanged and talks to be undertaken and a continual relationship to be maintained, but what we need is deeds, not just words, and the positive nature of the exchanges can only be determined by deeds.

[Barabeychik] Soviet-British relations could be better at present in fact not only in political field. In our day and age one cannot divorce politics from trade, sports, scientific, trade union contact. I think that quite a number of valuable agreements say in public health, education, nature protection have been signed between us back in the 70's when Labor was in office in Britain.

[Kinnock] Yes, and I think that there is room for development in that sphere again. What I'd like to see of course is a lot more Soviet citizens in general and technicians, academics coming to Britain to secure better understanding on both sides, and I hope that there can be developments in that direction.

[Barabeychik] Do you think the advancement of these contacts could have a kind of feedback effect on the promotion of a better political climate?

[Kinnock] Yes, I think that the origins of improved political relationships must be among the people, and the more that the peoples of both the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom understand of each other and each other's systems, then the greater the impact there is for improved political relationships but it's something to be gradually worked for.

[Barabeychik] Well you've been here 12 years ago. How do you like Moscow now?

[Kinnock] I see some changes. It's in some ways busier and that can be a mixture of good and bad things. As long as you don't get congested then I think that development will continue to be beneficial. Twelve years is a long time and it is difficult to match up the still photographs in my mind with the impressions that I got today. That's why I'm looking forward to having a look around the city over the next few days in order to refresh my memory.

[Barabeychik] Mr Kinnock, I thank you very much.

U.S., EUROPEAN LAWMAKERS DIFFER OVER ARMS RACE

LD220239 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 21 TASS -- The six-day session of the North Atlantic Assembly, the organisation of parliamentarians of the NATO member-countries, has ended here. Growing differences on a number of key international issues between representatives of Western Europe, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other hand, that came to light at the session, can be described as one of its specific features. The American participants in the assembly advocated escalation of the arms race, specifically the build-up by West European countries of conventional armaments, and a rise in military expenditures. U.S. congressmen made calls to NATO that it shouldn't make any concessions to countries of the socialist community, that it should deal with them only from the position of strength.

On the other hand, many West European parliamentarians, speaking at the session of the assembly, denounced the U.S. militaristic policy and called for improvement of relations with socialist states, and renunciation of the course of confrontation with them. Most characteristic in this respect was the report submitted by British parliamentarians to the Special Commission on Nuclear Weapons in Europe in which the NATO's "double-track decision" is strongly criticized. Deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it was noted in the report, is not a NATO victory as NATO and U.S. leaders seek to present. Belgium and Netherlands reserved at an official level the right to deferment of adoption of the final decision on deployment of cruise missiles, while Denmark and Greece invariably demonstrate their negative attitude to that question. The commencement of deployment of American weapons, it was noted in the parliamentarians' report, gave rise to profound disappointment of the West European public, and led to negative consequences to NATO. Calls are more frequently made in Western Europe to follow the example of the USSR which undertook the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the document stresses.

TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH VARIOUS W. EUROPEAN LEADERS

With Belgian Parliamentarians

LD211226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels November 21 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has held here separate meetings with the presidents of both chambers of the Belgian Parliament: President of the Senate Eudard Leemans and President of the Chamber of Representatives Jan Defraigne. The conversations covered qustions pertaining to inter-parliamentary links.

Lev Tolkunov, who is also chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, was in Brussels in connection with participation in the session of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

With Greens in FRG

LD211228 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS -- A delegation from the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by the committee chairman, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, has arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the Greens party Bundestag faction. The delegation today held a conversation with the leadership of the Greens party faction, during which the sides exchanges views on issues of peace and disarmament.

With Bundestag President

LD230009 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn November 22 TASS -- A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe headed by the committee's chairman, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, now staying in the FRG at the invitation of the group of the Greens Party in the Bundestag, had a meeting with President of the FRG Bundestag Philipp Jenninger. During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the development of contacts between the two states in different spheres. The sides were unanimous in the opinion that all disputed questions in East-West relations must be decided only through talks.

CHERNENKO SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN AUSTRIA

Embassy Reception Given

LD230028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] At the USSR Embassy in Austria a ceremony has taken place for the presentation to the Austrian public of the book "People and Party United: Selected Speeches and Articles" by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The book was published by the Austrian publishing house Edition Roetzer. The ceremony for presentation of the book was attended by eminent public and political figures of the country and by members of the Austrian parliament and of trade and industry circles, members of the diplomatic corps and journalists. Those who spoke voiced the certainly that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's book will help Austrians to gain a better understanding of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies and will make a large contribution to strengthening good-neighborly relations between our peoples.

TASS Reports on Introduction

LD211857 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna November 21 TASS -- A presentation of the book "The People and the Party Are One: Collected Articles and Speeches" by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took place in the Soviet Embassy in Austria. The book has been put out by Austria's Edition Roetzer publishers.

The hospitable Austria of June 1979 is alive in my memory, Konstantin Chernenko says in his address to the Austrian readers, which introduces the book. A Soviet-American summit took place in the capital of your country at that time and I participated in it. That meeting, as everyone knows, ended with the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments, known in history as SALT-II. We believed that the Vienna meeting would mark a major step forward in strengthening general security and in improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the world political climate. All the peoples expected it. But that was not to be. There were politicians in Washington who derailed the treaty signed by the leaders of the two powers and who subsequently wrecked all the other important talks which were making progress or were about to produce practical results. The international situation grew more complex.

Meanwhile, the practice of the 1970's, the address goes on to say, forcefully demonstrated to the Europeans that fruitful cooperation of states with different social systems was not only possible but necessary. Detente is a natural state whereas confrontation is a dangerous anomaly the consequences of which for the security of every country and the continent as a whole today are hardly predictable.

I think that relations existing between the Soviet Union and Austria supply a good example of truly mutually beneficial, honest and equal cooperation. They have a solid background. In March 1938, when Austria was occupied by Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union was the only state to denounce the anschluss as an act of aggression. Subsequent developments demonstrated that the USSR was and remains a consistent supporter of Austrian independence.

In 1955 a state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed on the Soviet Union's initiative and the foundations of its permanent neutrality were laid. The thorny Austrian question was resolved from positions of peaceful coexistence, in the interests of lessening international tension.

The Soviet Union highly values and respects Austria's commitment to the policy defined by the state treaty and by the law of permanent neutrality. That course has won for your country well deserved prestige. Austria is an active United Nations member and its voice carries weight in important international forums. Vienna became during the past years the seat of a number of major international organizations.

Undoubtedly, there is an historical link between what took place in Vienna in May 1955 and in Helsinki in August 1975, between the conclusion of the state treaty and the signing of the final act of the European conference.

During the recent years Soviet-Austrian relations have grown even more multifaceted. They are built on the foundation of mutual benefit, on the basis of complete equality, and constitute a result of the efforts of both our countries and their peoples. I am confident that our goodneighbourliness and cooperation also constitute our solid joint contribution to building healthy relations of peace between all the countries of Europe.

All people want peace. No nation on earth wishes war. History shows, however, that one must fight against war before its flames begin to singe one country after another. The Soviet people and Austrians learned this from their first-hand grievous experience. The wounds inflicted by the war on the Soviet Union have not healed even now, 40 years after victory over fascism.

Now that the world is again in jeopardy energetic efforts are needed to avert catastrophe. Our course remains invariable. We will not slacken struggle against the war threat and for the improvement of the international situation. This is the main task facing mankind today and we are convinced that no state should remain aloof of tackling it.

VISIT OF LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF CONTINUES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Notes Arrival

PM211533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union on 19 November on an official visit at the invitation of the chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Libyan visitor was met at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; and also Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich; Colonel General N.A. Zotov; Vice Admiral Yu.P. Grishin; Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov; and others.

M.K. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Congress in the Soviet Union, was in the welcoming party.

Tikhonov Receives Jabir

LD221636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Brigadier General Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

During their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of Soviet-Libyan bilateral relations. Also discussed were certain international problems of mutual interest.

Present during the conversation were Sergeychik, a representative of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy USSR minister of defense; and Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the USSR.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO MALIGN LIBYA CRITICIZED

LD230043 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Vladimir (Rumantsev) commentary]

[Text] Western information media have waged a fierce campaign against Libya. The Jamahiriyah is being accused of maintaining its forces in northern Chad. This is being done despite the joint communique released in Paris and Tripoli on the conclusion of the withdrawal of military units from that country. It is also despite the statement of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand on Libya's firm determination to observe the agreement with France on the withdrawal of forces from Chad.

The direct pretext for starting the new hue and cry against Libya was the alleged disclosure of a terrorist group that planned, according to their allegation, to assassinate Al-Bakkush, former prime minister of the Libyan Kingdom.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan revolution leadership, in his comment on these fabrications said the following: We eliminated this scum in 1968 when we did not possess arms. However, currently the Libyan free people are themselves in control of their resources and weapons, and the forces of agentry and imperialism are unable to defeat these people.

The Libyan revolution, which removed the imperialist military bases from the country, supervised the activities of the Western oil monopolies, and pursues the course of supporting the just struggle of the Palestinians and the progressive social and political transformations, has long provoked Washington's ire. The U.S. Armed Forces have repeatedly carried out provocative maneuvers and engagements on the Libyan borders. U.S. intelligence repeatedly resorted to various kinds of fabrications in order to (?justify) the policy of intimidation and pressure that is being practice against revolutionary Libya.

Some of these allegations say that illusory Libyan terrorists are threatening President Reagan's life, and even accused Tripoli of mining the Red Sea. Washington is not even ashamed that the terrorist groups that were sent to the United States were not found, nor were the mines allegedly planted by Libyan ships. Washington and its partners in NATO -- while acting like the thief who enters a strange house and when he senses danger starts to scream: Catch the thief -- are using any pretext to form the impression that a few terrorists are the source of tension in the region and not the shelling of peaceful Lebanese cities by the U.S. cruiser "New Jersey", the amassing of American war fleets in the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean, the establishment of military bases in a number of Arab countries, or the White House's absolute support for its strategic ally, Israel. They emphasize irrelevent political personalities such as Al-Bakkush in order to convince the world that more suppression is needed against national movements including the PLO, the South-West African People's Organization, the African National Congress, and others which the CIA pirates consider terrorist movements.

The appeal of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to the participants in the 20th OAU session, which has recently been concluded, stated that the independent African states are being subjected to crude pressure, flagrant intimidation, aggressive attacks, and other subversive acts drawn from the file of the official terrorism policy. However, the peoples of Africa, as with the peoples of other continents struggling for their freedom, will not be intimidated by threats and will not be deceived by false promises.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, which firmly rejects the conspiracies aimed at creating an atmosphere of no trust in the relations between states, has made its own contribution to the question of checking imperialism and neocolonialism, and in resolving the urgent economic problems of the developing countries.

At the OAU session in Addis Ababa Libya reaffirmed its absolute support on the question of the final liberation of Africa from colonialism and racism, and declared its readiness to offer financial assistance to the countries striken by drought. Libya was also among the countries that formulated the resolution of the 39th United Nations General Assembly concerning the right of peoples in peace, which received wide support from the international community. The will of the peoples for peace and progress is stronger than the attempts of the few who intend to accuse others for their own greedy ambitions.

USSR AIRCRAFT ASSIST IN ETHIOPIA DROUGHT AID

LD211911 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Mekiele November 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Gabrielyan reports: Working to fulfill its program for combatting the effects of the drought, the Ethiopian Government has established an airlift from the port of Aseb to the town of Mekiele, administrative centre of Tigray Province, to Addis Ababa. The route is served by Soviet air transport craft which fly emergency food aid to the drought-afflicted Tigray Province and evacuate people from there to fertile areas.

"Soviet transportation aid today plays the leading role in overcoming the consequences of the drought in Tigray," Sabhatu Aberra, a spokesman for the provincial branch of the relief aid commission, told TASS correspondent. He said the lives of 1.5 million people, or nearly one-third of the province's population, had been endangered and many of them owed their rescue to Soviet internationalists. Sabhatu Aberra expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for their timely assistance.

Soviet trucks will join the relief effort in the next few days. A column of Zil-131 trucks is now on its way from Aseb to the capital. They will be assigned to three relief centres in Addis Ababa, Nazret, Shawa Province, and Kabolche, [spelling as received] Welo Province.

FRENCH-LIBYAN AGREEMENT UPSETS U.S. PLANS

LD230041 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The decision by France and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed on 17 September, to withdraw their forces supporting the provisional Chad Government, caused an explosion of anger in Washington because it exposed the schemes of the U.S. Administration, the Pentagon, and, in particular, the CIA, to turn Chad -- with the help of Habre, the lackey of NATO -- into a bridgehead for subversive activities against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia and others of the region's countries whose policies do not conform with the interests of the United States. The subsequent development of events indicates that Washington had good reason for concern; as soon as the French occupation forces left Chad, the Habre regime, hated by the people, was shaken, and the American plans with it. A strong campaign started in Washington so that Paris would return its forces to Chad and thus save American interests. This campaign moved in several directions: First, Libya was falsely accused of not withdrawing all its forces from Chad, despite the statement by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who said that the Jamahiriyah is meticulously observing the agreement concluded with France. Furthermore, French official statements on the withdrawal of Libyan forces progressing normally were also disregarded.

U.S. Secretary of State Schultz invited his colleague, Cheysson, the French external relations minister, to hold talks. He asked him to return the French forces to Chad. To make the U.S. demands more convincing, terrified appeals for help began to rise from Habre in Ndjamena. In a nutshell, the scenario is being acted very precisely.

Time will show whether France will embark on a new invasion of Chad. However, the Maltese operation, which was carried out in the past, badly damaged France's reputation, particularly with the developing countries.

It was considered a return to the colonial policy [words indistinct]. However, the resumption of French military flights over Chad's territory and the declaration of a state of alert within the French forces in a neighboring country must arouse caution.

The strong pressure applied by Washington indicates that it is prepared to turn Chad into a new hot spot in the world, even threatening to internationalize the conflict.

This development of events is fraught with grave danger not only for the security of Chad and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, but also for the security of many other countries.

SERGEYCHIK RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINING AIDE

PM151153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received R. Lukman, Nigerian minister of mines, power, and steel, on 13 November. Questions of Soviet-Nigerian cooperation in the construction of a metallurgical plant at (?Adzhaokute) were discussed. I. Modibbo, Nigerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talk.

IZVESITYA: SOMALI AMBASSADOR DEPARTS USSR

PM191645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Yusuf Jama Buralle, ambassador to the USSR from the Somali Republic, left Moscow on 18 November.

BRIEFS

USSR-ZIMBABWE TRADE ACCORD - The parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe today unanimously approved a trade agreement between the USSR and Zimbabwe signed at the beginning of this year. The implementation of the clauses of this document, Moton Malianga, the country's deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, stated in Harare, will make a weighty contribution to the reorganization of the economy of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 15 Nov 84 LD]

U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS CONCLUDE IN MEXICO

LD210955 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City November 21 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of Nicaraguan and U.S. officials to discuss the situation in Central America drew to a close in the Mexican city of Manzanillo. The delegation of Nicaragua was led by Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the U.S. delegation -- by Harry Shlaudemann, special envoy of President Reagan in Central America.

Managua November 21 TASS -- The United States is unwilling to conduct talks with Nicaragua on the basis of equality and is trying with brute strength to force the republic to its knees, said Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Guiding Council of the Nicaraguan Government. The Reagan administration, he said at a meeting with newsmen, does not want to put up with the fact that the Nicaraguan revolution lives on, for, in the opinion of the administration, it sets a "fearsome" example for many other nations of Latin America.

TASS DETAILS U.S. OCCUPATION PLAN FOR NICARAGUA

LD211506 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] San Francisco November 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has started an extremely dangerous game in Central America, an observer of the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES writes. He points out that Washington's threats directed at Nicaragua can be regarded as the conditioning of U.S. public opinion to the interference in the internal affairs of that country. There are grounds to believe that the attempts of the White House to kindle the crisis around Nicaragua are part of the campaign aimed at toppling the Sandinist Government, the newspaper stresses.

Bonn November 21 TASS -- According to the press bulletin of the Social Democratic Party of Germany "Parlamentarisch-Politischer Pressedienst", a secret plan of a U.S. military occupation of Nicaragua is kept in the safes of the U.S. Defense Department. According to the plan, during the invasion a Marine corps, an airborne division, a light infantry brigade and a "Ranger" battalion will create in 12 days strongholds on the Nicaraguan territory, will capture airfields and four big cities. In order to give a semblance of legitimacy to the operation, troops of other countries will also take part in them. However, the main mission will be performed by U.S. troops. The authors of the plan believe that it will take the invasion force 20 days to get entrenched on the Nicaraguan territory.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA SEEN LACKING POPULAR SUPPORT

LD230558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Text] Another cable from Nicaragua, this time from REUTER: It reports that Pastora, the head of some counterrevolutionaries active in southern Nicaragua, has stated his intention of withdrawing his formations to the border of Costa Rica and asking for political asylum there. He explained this by saying that his formations are experiencing acute shortages of clothing, food, and medical supplies. This statement wholly refutes the false allegations previously circulated by the Western press that the counterrevolutionary rabble enjoys support from the population of Nicaragua. The facts are quite different.

Pastora was recently deprived of the CIA's support because of his obstinacy expressed in excessive independence of mind. So as we see, the counterrevolutionary was unable to get by without generous American financing.

NICARAGUA RECEIVES CUBAN SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

LD210735 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 21 TASS -- Nicaragua is not alone in its struggle. On its side are all the peace-loving, progressive forces of the world, stresses the message addressed to the Nicaraguan Sandinist Committees for the Defence of the Revolution by the Cuban National Leadership of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution, which is the largest public organisation of socialist Cuba.

The message stigmatizes the crimes of counter-revolutionary gangs backed by Washington. The counter-revolutionaries are resorting to terror and murder in an attempt to intimidate the Nicaraguan people and undermine the Sandinist revolution. Yet these are futile attempts. The recent elections have demonstrated that the Nicaraguan people is closely rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is leading the country along the road of building of new just society, the message stresses.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

LD211602 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires November 21 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents, has come here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina. At Buenos Aires airport the delegation was met by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Athos Fava, other members of the leadership of the Communist Party of Argentina.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR

PM220940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 19 November in the Kremlin Ildegar Perez Segnini, Venezuelan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and I. Perez Segnini a friendly talks took place in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Stukalin took part.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM'S VATCHENKO DIES

LD221736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko died on 22 November, aged 70, after a grave illness.

He was a member of the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and hero to socialist labor.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and The Soveit state, notes that Aleksay Fedoseyevict Vatchenko, in all the posts that the party entrusted him with, gave all his efforts, knowledge, and experience to improving the economy and culture of the Soviet Ukraine, to improving the welfare of the working people of the republic, and dedicated his services to the cause of the Communist Party and the socialist homeland. He was known for his high principled attitude, exactingness, great industriousness, and attentiveness to people. He enjoyed the respect and authority of Communists, and all working people of the Ukraine.

The bright memory of Aleksey Fedoseyvich Vatchenko, the loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain in our hearts forever, the obituary says.

POLITBURO SESSION EXAMINES CEMA SESSION RESULTS

LD221651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at its regular meeting, has examined the results of the 39th CEMA session that took place in Havana at the level of heads of government. As was noted at the meeting, the work of the Havana CEMA session was primarily aimed at implementing the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. The first results of the implementation of these decisions shows their fundamental importance for the further deepening of interaction between the fraternal states and concentrating their efforts upon the main priority directions of economic cooperation.

A most important role in this matter is played by the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-90, which is creating a good foundation for the stable development of the socialist states' economy. Long-term measures for cooperation in fuel and raw-materials industries for the period up to 1990, and in the longer term, which were approved at the session, are ensuring a mutually-advantageous uniting of the forces and resources of the CEMA member-countries in this field. Speeding up the development of sciences and technology of the fraternal countries will be promoted by the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress that is being jointly worked out. The measures for further improving of the organization of CEMA activity, which were mapped out at the session, have substantial importance.

The session demonstrated the strengthening unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and the growth in CEMA's international authority. Against the aggressive militarist course of imperialism, the socialist countries are setting their firm resolve to do everything necessary to preserve peace and prevent nuclear disaster.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the work done at the 39th session of CEMA by the Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and defined the basic directions for the activity of Soviet state organs and organizations in carrying out the decisions of this session and in deepening further all-round cooperation between the USSR and the fraternal countries of socialism, as well as with the developing states. The results of the working meeting of the secretaries of central committees -- of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on economic questions who took part in the CEMA session -- were approved. This meeting was a substantial contribution to the implementation of the directives of the economic conference in the field of intensifying the collective work of fraternal parties in the development of socialist economic integration and in the exchange of experience in economic construction.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved a report by Comrades Tikhonov and Ryzhkov on the results of their talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and other Cuban leaders. During these talks, key issues of Soviet-Cuban economic relations were examined and the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for the Period up to the Year 2,000 was signed.

The Politburo expressed confidence that the results of the talks and the implementation of the program mapped out will actively promote the unswerving consolidation of Soviet-Cuban friendship, the interests of the peoples of our countries, and of the entire socialist community as a whole.

The Politburo heard a report by the Soviet delegation that traveled to India to take part in the funeral events in connection with the tragic death of Indira Gandhi. It was noted that there is deep affection in our country for the striving of the Indian people and its leadership to strengthen the unity and independence of their state, to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union was, is, and will be India's reliable friend. It is filled with resolve to continue to strengthen and develop all spheres of our mutually advantageous cooperation in the name of social progress and peace between the peoples.

Decisions on a number of other issues of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were examined and taken at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

KAZAKH, TAJIK PLENUMS HELD; KUNAYEV IN ALMA-ATA

LD211926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Kazakhstan and Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee plenums were held today. The results of the CPSU Central Committee October plenum and tasks of the republic party organizations ensuing from the decisions of the plenum and the speech there by Comrade Chernenko were discussed at the plenums.

In Alma-Ata, a report was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. It was noted that the steady increase in agricultural productivity and the strengthening of the livestock farming feed base is the result of the expansion of stable harvest zones. About 200 major reservoirs have been built in the republic and more than 11,000 km of waterpipe completed. This has made it possible to expand land under irrigation to 2.2 million ha. Occupying only 5 percent of arable land, it yields almost a third of the gross agricultural product. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period and subsequent years, there is to be a substantial increase in the area of irrigated land. The plenum approved the reclamation program and the raising of the efficiency of use of these lands in the next 5-year plan period and the long term.

At the plenum in Dushanbe, a report was delivered by Comrade Nabiyev, Tajik Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. He stressed that under the conditions in the republic, broadscale land improvement is one of the basic directions for the realization of the party's agrarian policy. The republic has a sound base for realization of the party's agrarian policy and hydraulic engineering construction. However, the periods for putting new lands into operation are not maintained everywhere. Proposals have been submitted for the acceleration of building work in the Beshkent valley and the Dangara steppe. The need to urgently improve the leadership style of all links of the agro-industrial complex was emphasized.

Further on Tajik Plenum

GF211634 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The regular 19th plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Dushanbe today. The plenum examined questions on the results of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organizations emerging from the plenum's resolutions and the speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on this question. The plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the question discussed.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum reviewed organizational questions. Karmyshev was relieved of his commitment as member of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and (Nirichkov) was relieved of his commitment as candidate member of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum elected [name indistinct] a member of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Due to his transfer to another job, Nasretdinov was relieved of his commitments as chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee. (?Alimov) was approved as chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the work of the plenum were Comrade [name indistinct], an instructor at the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee: and Comrade (Pazhilyata), editor in charge of the [word indistinct] life at PRAVDA. With this, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

UZBEKISTAN, AZERBAIJAN, ARMENIAN PLENUMS HELD

LD222352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Discussions of the results of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks facing Communists arising from its decisions and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Chernenko continue in the country's party organizations. Ways of further developing land-improvement and of obtaining stable, guaranteed harvests on the basis of it were mapped out today at plenums of the Central Committees of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. Reports at the plenums were given by the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of these republics in Tashkent by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev; in Baku by Comrade Bagirov; and in Yerevan by Comrade Demirchyan.

Further on Uzbek Plenum

GF221630 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee held its 18th plenum today.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the obligations of the Uzbek party organization concerning the realization of the tasks of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the results of the long-term program for upgrading the productivity of reclaimed lands in Uzbekistan supplied with irrigation water, and the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the addresses made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades Salikhov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee [name and title as heard]; Ashurova, head of the [words indistinct] of the Lenin kolkhoz in (Lenin Yolu) Rayon in Surkhan-Darya Oblast; Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Oblast party committee; Alimov, chairman of the Tashkent Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Iskanderov, director of the Narimanov Kolkhoz in [name indistinct] Rayon in Khorezm Oblast; [name and title indistinct]; Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Uzbek SSR; Karimov, [title indistinct]; Urkinbayev, minister of agriculture of the Uzbek SSR; Khamrayev, chairman of the Water Resources Commission of the Uzbek SSR; Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; [two names and titles indistinct], also addressed the convocation. Comrade Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Soviet Union, also spoke at the plenum. Comrade Zasukhin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, participated in the plenum. The plenum adopted a relevant decision on the matters discussed.

In light of the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum discussed and approved the complex plan for realizing reforms in general education and vocational training in the Uzbek SSR between 1984 and 1990.

The plenum also discussed the question of organization. Due to being relieved of his post as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and due to his (?retiring), the plenum excluded Comrade Khudayberdiyyev from the ranks of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade Kadyrov was appointed chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and thus relieved of his posts as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the (?Organization) Department. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum has concluded its work.

CHERNENKO 15 NOV POLITBURO SPEECH PUBLISHED

LD212150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on the worthy completion of the 5-year plan period and the acceleration of the intensification of the economy, which he gave at the party Central Committee Politburo session on 15 November, has been published as a separate brochure by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP AWARDS ZIMYANIN BIRTHDAY ORDER

LD201849 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent greetings to Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin in which they warmly congratulated him on his 70th birthday and wished him long life, good health, and further fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people in the name of the triumph of communism in our country.

By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with the 70th anniversary of his birth.

Bulgaria SRV, CSSR Award Honors

LD211258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Sofia -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree on the award of the Order of Georgy Dmitrov to Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, for his contribution to the development and deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation between the BCP and CPSU, the close comprehensive relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Hanoi -- By decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Zimyanin has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh for his services in strengthening the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam.

Prague -- The president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has awarded Comrade Zimyanin the Order of Victorious February for his services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

ZAMYATIN BOOKLET ON QUESTIONS OF PEACE PUBLISHED

LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin's booklet "Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" put out by the APN Publishing House analyzes elaborately and brilliantly the propaganda war launched by imperialist quarters against the forces of progress, above all the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Daniil Kraminov writes in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE). Not only does the booklet expose the methods of a high-pressure psychological warfare which has become a component part of Washington's policy but also convincingly proves its danger.

Class solidarity of the bourgeoisie, the newspaper writes, is most graphically manifested in propagandist, ideological struggle against communism and socialism. The capitalist mass media in Western Europe and Japan assiduously pick up all anti-socialist, anti-Soviet campaigns conducted by Washington. Boasting about their "objectiveness" and "independence", they spread, without troubling to check, any concoction churned out by American propaganda to smear the peaceful Soviet policy, to discredit the governments, parties or political leaders who do not suit the U.S. top leadership.

"The ideological struggle, in which leaders of several NATO countries and Japan are involved under the U.S. President's leadership, combines a strategy of global assault on socialism as a social system with tactics of a differentiated approach to individual socialist countries with a view to weakening and disuniting them," the author of the booklet points out.

"Nevertheless," Leonid Zamyatin concludes, "despite the propaganda pressure, public opinion in the West is changing in favour of the search for ways towards peaceful co-existence with the USSR... The strength of our policy lies in the historical truth of the ideas which it is bringing home to people."

DEMICHEV, KAPITONOV ATTEND MOSCOW FESTIVAL

LD221546 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpts] A literature and arts festival of the North Ossetian ASSR is being successfully held in Moscow. The main event of the festival was a creative review at the state central concert hall. The performance was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shauro, head of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and by leaders of party and local government organizations in the North Ossetian ASSR.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIV

LD221709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of the Kazakh People's Control Aktiv took place today in Alma-Ata. Tasks set at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers were discussed. Speakers noted that the republic's patrols, over 500,000 strong, made a noticeable contribution to the general success. At the same time, however, there are omissions in the activities of the republic's people's control. Individual committees, groups, and posts, largely concentrating on eradicating shortcomings, are as yet paying scant attention to prevention.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. Ways were mapped out for further improving the style and work methods of all people's control groups in Kazakhstan.

TIKHONOV-SHEVARDNADZE GEORGIAN CP MEETING CITED

PM210934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 17 November, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting with leaders of the Georgian Communist Party and the Georgian SSR.

Participating in the meeting were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and members and candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

E.A. Shevardnadze spoke about how the Communists and all working poeple of the republic are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee and reported on progress in realizing the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Working people of enterprises and sectors, in transportation, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, he pointed out, have perceived Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session as a combat action program. The republic's party organizations have mounted work to implement the policy of improving production in every possible way. The scope of the competition for the unconditional fulfillment of plans is being extended in labor collectives. They are adopting stepped-up pledges in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and are preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

N.A. Tikhonov addressed the meeting. He informed the participants in the talks about the main directions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

The head of the Soviet Government emphasized that Georgia's economic, scientific, and technical potential has grown appreciably in recent years, and production efficiency has been enhanced. The republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are making a great effort and endeavor to further develop the economy, science, and culture. The conferment of the Order of Lenin on the republic is recognition of their successes.

N.A. Tikhonov pointed out that meetings with workers and talks with the party and economic aktiv attest to the great work being done by party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. This, he emphasized, is to the great credit of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau headed by E.A. Shevardnadze.

At a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session recently, N.A. Tikhonov continued, there was discussion of the draft plan for the concluding year of the 5-year plan. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech defined the main directions of future work. The instructions and conclusions contained in his speech will be made the basis of the activity of all party, soviet, and economic organizations. Great attention should be devoted to enhancing production efficiency, improving qualitative indicators, reducing prime production costs, and saving fuel and energy resources. Chief emphasis is placed on the wider use of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy and the introduction of robot equipment and automated control systems for manufacturing processes.

In this connection, Georgian party, soviet, and economic organs have a great deal of work to do. Above all, it is necessary to make better use of accumulated experience, eliminate the existing shortcomings, and ensure that every sector and enterprise fulfills the plans on schedule and for all indicators. One of the chief reserves is to make more rational use of existing production capacities, secondary raw materials, and local resources.

Speaking about tasks in the sphere of capital construction, N.A. Tikhonov emphasized that the chief effort here must be concentrated on enhancing the work efficiency of construction subdivisions, reducing the number of newly started construction projects, and ensuring the on-schedule commissioning of important production and sociocultural projects. He pointed out that the volume of uncompleted construction is still great in the republic, particularly in interfarm associations.

N.A. Tikhonov spoke of the need to further activate work on implementing the Food Program, to enhance the efficiency of all sectors of agriculture, and to increase production of crop and livestock products.

More concern must be shown for resolving social questions, primarily the construction of housing, the production of high-quality consumer goods, the growth of production of articles from local raw materials, and the implementation of additional measures to improve consumer services for the population.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov dwelt on some questions of party and soviet building. He pointed out that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and local party committees are acting correctly by devoting daily attention to enhancing the role and responsibility of primary party organizations and the activeness of every Communist. It is also an important fact that the work style of the soviets and the selection, placing, and training of soviet worker cadres are improving. The work which the republic party organization is doing with a view to further developing internal party democracy, strengthening discipline, and stepping up the responsibility of cadres also serves the successful resolution of the tasks.

N.A. Tikhonov wished the Communists and all working people of the republic great successes in resolving the tasks advanced by the party.

Visit Rustavi Plant

PM201519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stay in Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 17 Nov -- Yesterday, N.A. Tikhonov visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, the first ferrous metallurgy enterprise in the Transcaucasus. The enterprise operates the full metallurgical cycle and is unique in terms of its production of pipes. There was a detailed conversation with the enterprise leaders and workers aktiv on the progress in fulfilling the plan and socialist pledges for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

During the talk, N.A. Tikhonov stressed that Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session the other day laid down the basic guidelines for the further development of the country's economy and set party, soviet, and economic organs' tasks for ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for the final year of the 5-year plan. In this connection, the ferrous metallurgy workers have crucial targets to reach. The sector has considerably improved its work, the production plan is being fulfilled in the main, the quality of metal products has improved, the output of economical and efficient types of rolled metal and pipes is increasing, and customers' orders are being met more satisfactorily.

There was a detailed consideration of the Rustavi plant's work. It was noted that the enterprise has many unexplored reserves apart from its achievements. Attention was drawn to the need to improve the quality of the metal and all products, to widen the range, and to improve production discipline.

One important reserve, N.A. Tikhonov pointed out, is the enterprise's widespread utilization of opportunities offered by the government to increase the output of rolled metal and pipes in running meters, which will permit considerable savings of metal and will have a positive effect on economic indicators. More attention should be paid to retooling the plant, introducing new production processes, mechanizing and automating production, and implementing measures to keep cadres and to improve labor discipline and production standards.

In Tbilisi, the Soviet Government head visited the Georgian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, where he familiarized himself with exhibits illustrating the experiments taking place in the republic in the management and economic sphere. He looked around new buildings and old parts of the city that are being restored.

N.A. Tikhonov was accompanied on his trip by E.A. Shevardnadze and other Georgian SSR leaders.

CHERNENKO, OTHER LEADERS SIGN TOMSKIY OBITUARY

PM211717 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Nikolay Vasilyevich Tomskiy, hero of socialist labor, USSR People's artist, Lenin and USSR State Prize winner, winner of the RSFSR I.Ye. Repin State Prize, and full member of the USSR Academy of Art, has died at the age of 83 after a prolonged illness.

Nikolay Vasilyevich Tomskiy was born 19 December 1900 in the village of Ramushevo, Starorusskiy Rayon, Novgorod Oblast, into a blacksmith's family.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.P. Sizov, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, S.A. Shalayev, T.M. Menteshashvili, F.T. Yermash, A.M. Roganov, Ye.M. Chekharin, B.S. Ugarov, G.A. Aytiyev, M.K. Anikushin, Yu.Ya Barabash, P.I. Bondarenko, V.Z. Boroday, A.M. Gritsay, Ye.V. Zaytsev, L.A. Zemlyannikova, V.S. Kemenov, L.Ye. Kerbel, A.P. Kibalnikov, I.N. Klychev, Yu.K. Korolev, P.N. Krylov, L.A. Kulidzhanov, M.V. Kupriyanov, Yu.S. Melentyev, D.A. Nalbandyan, A.T. Polyanskiy, N.A. Ponomarev, M.V. Posokhin, F.P. Reshetnikov, K.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, O.M. Savostyuk, T. Sadykov, T.T. Salakhov, N.A. Sokolov, P.M. Sysoyev, S.P. Tkachev, Z.P. Tumanova, P.T. Fomin, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev, B.Ye. Tsigal, D.A. Shamarinov.

Demichev Attends Funeral

LD212207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Moscow today saw off on his final journey Nikolay Vasilyevich Tomskiy, a great sculptor of the modern age, hero of socialist labor, people's artist of the USSR, winner of the Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR, the RSFSR Repin Prize, full member of the USSR Academy of Arts, and deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The conference chamber of the USSR Academy of Arts, of which Tomskiy was president for 15 years, was decked in mourning. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed on a pedestal here. At the base of the pedestal were laid wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Present in the guard of honor were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, responsible party and administration staff, cultural figures, and representatives of the public. A funeral meeting took place. Nikolay Vasilevich Tomskiy was buried at Novodevichiy Cemetery.

OBITUARY OF FOREIGN TRADE BANK OFFICIAL MAKEYEV

PM201334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Albert Rodionovich Makeyev]

[Excerpts] Albert Rodionovich Makeyev, first deputy chairman of the Board of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank and a CPSU member since 1958, died suddenly 16 November in his 58th year.

Albert Rodionovich was born in 1926 into a peasant family in Popovkino village, Leninskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast. After graduating from the Moscow Institute of Finance in 1949, he worked for 35 years in the banking system, spending 25 of those years in leading posts at the USSR Gosbank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, and occupied responsible posts in banking institutions abroad. For the last 18 years, A.R. Makeyev had been deputy and first deputy chairman of the Board of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank.

N.I. Ryzhkov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Talyzin, B.I. Gostev, V.F. Garbuzov, V.S. Alkhimov, V.V. Sitnin, Yu.A. Ivanov, I.V. Levchuk, A.A. Obozintsev, V.A. Pekshev, G.A. Trifonov, V.V. Gerashchenko, Ye.M. Kuzkin, V.V. Levchenko, A.S. Maslev, N.I. Zhigachev, L.N. Kudinova.

MOLDAVIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS DISCUSS TASKS

LD211558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Today in Kishevev, a meeting of the people's controllers aktiv of Moldavis was held to discuss tasks outlined in Comrade Chernenko's speech to the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers. It was noted in the speeches that the republic's controllers are always at the forefront of the struggle to fulfill the party plans. In the last 2 years, 14,000 hectares of low-productivity land was introduced into agricultural turnover according to their proposals. At the same time, the speakers said, committees and groups should reveal shortcomings more boldly and make economic managers guilty of them strictly responsible. Speaking at the meeting were Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavia Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS KGB BORDER TROOPS CONFERENCE

PM201457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Political Workers Conference"]

[Text] A conference of chiefs of political organs of the USSR KGB Border Troops was held in Moscow 15 November. It discussed the question of strengthening the leadership of the Border Troops' Komsomol organizations in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and the recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the presidium at the conference were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB: Army General V.A. Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops; leading officers of the USSR KGB, the main and political directorates of the Border Troops, and the political directorates of organs and internal troops of the USSR MVD; and chiefs of political organs of border detachments and units.

The report by Major General V.S. Ivanov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate, and the speeches noted that party leadership of the Komsomol is an important component of party political work among the troops. Increasing attention is required by the problems of increasing the militancy of Komsomol organizations and stepping up their influence on the resolution of service tasks, the rallying of troop collectives, and the strengthening of discipline and combat readiness. The conference participants discussed the tasks of further improving the political organs' activity in the light of the 26th party congress' demands for the mobilization of Komsomol members and all servicemen on the border to ensure reliable protection of the socialist motherland's borders and improve the quality of combat and political training.

The conference was addressed by Army Gen G.K. Tsinev.

In a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the conference participants assured them that the Border Troops political organs will continue to firmly and consistently put the party's policy into practice and devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to the noble cause of protecting and defending the USSR state border.

BOOK ON CPSU'S INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED

PM201527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Issued by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] The book "Questions of the CPSU's Internal Party Development in the Conditions of Mature Socialism" [Voprosy Vnutripartiynoyo Razvitiya KPSS v Usloviyakh Zrelogo Sotsializma] has been published. It analyzes fundamental questions of the CPSU's internal development as a decisive factor in the further growth of its leading role in the socialist society. The book examines, on the basis of rich experience and in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, the trends in the growth of the party's ranks and the improvement of its composition and questions of improving the organizational structure on the basis of democratic centralism, strengthening the significance of elected party organs and extending their prerogatives, and improving the control and verification of execution.

The continuity of the party's development and the pecularities of its evolution and life in the conditions of mature socialism are demonstrated.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS FIRED FOR HOUSING ABUSES

PM211140 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Nov 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by A. Titarenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "After a SELSKAYA ZHIZN Feature": "'The Berezhany Towers'"]

[Text] In connection with the SELSKAYA ZHIZN report "The Berezhany Towers," workers from party control commissions and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work and Administrative Organs Departments have studied the facts set forth in it on the spot. The results of the check have been examined by the Berezhanskiy Raykom and the Ternopol Party Obkom.

The instances of violations that were revealed have received a principled party assessment. The officials who permitted abuses or demonstrated lack of control, which made possible the violations mentioned in the report, have been strictly brought to account. Specifically, T.K. Volynets, chairman of the Berezhanskiy Rayispolkom, and kolkhoz Chairmen M.I. Reshetnik and I.M. Potupa have been expelled from the CPSU. It was deemed impossible for them to continue in their posts. A.Ye. Oleksyuk, first secretary of Berezhanskiy Party Raykom, has been severely censured and had an entry made on his record card. The same party punishments have been meted out to M.V. Ivanchuk, rayon prosecutor; M.M. Shpak, formerly chairman of the gorispolkom and now director of the oblast fish trust; and V.P. Oleksyuk, chief of the oblispolkom construction and architecture affairs section. The question of their being dismissed from their duties was also posed.

A.N. Yagodinskiy, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, and I.I. Gerega, secretary of the oblispolkom, were also severely punished. The attention of party Obkom Secretaries Yu.V. Semenov and M.V. Sokolov was drawn to the lack of proper demandingness on their part in questions of the struggle against violations and abuses in individual construction. The party obkom and raykom also brought a number of other officials to strict party account.

The oblast prosecutor's office has instigated criminal proceedings and is conducting investigations into instances of illegal allocation of parcels of land, the acquisition of building materials, and their misappropriation and abuse during apartment purchases in Berezhany City.

The party obkom has outlined measures to institute the proper order in individual housing construction and distribution. The implementation of these measures is to be monitored.

GRISHIN DISCUSSES CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA'S TASKS

PM201126 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "The Creative Intelligentsia's Lofty Responsibility. Meeting of Moscow's Creative Intelligentsia Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Moscow's creative workers aktiv was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The participants in the meeting discussed the tasks of Moscow city party organizations, creative collectives, and cultural institutions in further raising the ideological and artistic standard of works and enhancing the creative intelligentsia's role in the Soviet people's communist education in the light of the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, given in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board on 25 September 1984.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

This meeting of the aktiv of Moscow's creative intelligentsia, V.V. Grishin said, is being held at a memorable time. Our party and the entire Soviet people festively celebrated the Great Ocotber Socialist Revolution's 67th anniversary in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm.

A CPSU Central Committee plenum took place on 23 October and discussed important problems concerning the further development of the country's economy, land reclamation, and the growth of food product output. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a profound and vivid speech at the plenum.

The fulfillment of the plenum's decisions and of the tasks set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko will be highly significant both politically and practically and will be conducive to increasing the country's economic might, raising the Soviet people's material living standard, and consolidating the unbreakable unity of the party and people.

An important event occurred recently in the life of the country's creative intelligentsia and the history of Soviet culture -- the 50-year jubilee of the USSR Writers Union was celebrated.

This creative organization held a festive plenum at which the Writers Union was presented with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. Soviet writers earned the motherland's lofty award in recognition of their services in the development of literature and their great contribution to communist building and in connection with the union's 50th anniversary.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum maps out a program for all creative workers and organizations.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko raised important questions regarding the state of affairs not just in literature, but in artistic creative work as a whole.

Dwelling on the fundamental stipulations in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech, the speaker noted that great responsibility is placed on party organizations and Communists working within the creative unions.

They are called upon to consistently affirm the spirit of party-mindedness in the artistic environment, actively influence the ideological orientation of creative work, and help mold the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of workers in literature and the arts. Their main task is to help, support, and guide the creative workers' noble labor and strive to augment their contribution to the struggle for the improvement of developed socialism, the struggle for communism.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the tasks of party organizations, creative collectives, and cultural institutions in further raising the ideological and artistic standard of works being created and enhancing the role of Moscow's creative intelligentsia in the Soviet people's communist education in the light of the instructions and recommendations voiced by Comrade K.U. Chereneko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board.

Moscow is our country's largest cultural center. Tens of thousands of creative unions comprise one-half of the membership of Russian unions and one-fourth of the membership of the country's creative unions. Many famous theatrical and concert collectives and many union and republic cultural organizations and institutions operate from our city.

Moscow's great creative potential imposes on the masters of literature and the arts a special responsibility to the party and the people. The capital's party organizations and creative workers have accepted the instructions and recommendations contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech as a long-term program for further improving ideological work, boosting the spiritual culture of the society of developed socialism, and enhancing the role of literature and the arts in the Soviet people's communist education.

Many workers in literature and the arts have written for the press, spoken on radio and television, and addressed labor collectives. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech is now being discussed by creative organizations, at party meetings, and within cultural institution collectives. The discussion is being conducted with great interest and self-critically, a considerable number of specific and practical suggestions are being made, and plans are being adopted for measures to further improve work in the light of the tasks set by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Muscovite workers in literature and the arts create many works which fittingly reflect our reality. Soviet people's constructive labor is the basic subject in many of them.

Over the last few years, Moscow's writers have created significant works about our socialist present, works imbued with civic passion and a sense of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

A number of collective anthologies have been published devoted to the history of the CPSU and the creative labor of Muscovites and all Soviet people. Books have been written about V.I. Lenin, the October Revolution, the establishment of Soviet power, and contemporary life in our society, books which affirm lofty communist ideals and extol Soviet man's spiritual character.

Considerable work has been done by Moscow's cinematography workers to create feature films, current affairs documentaries, and popular science movies with high ideological and artistic standards.

The Moscow studios, which produce about half of the country's total cinematographic output, are doing much to enhance the responsibility of creative workers for the results of their labor and the improvement of thematic plans. They are concentrating increasingly on the contemporary theme, on ensuring that Soviet cinematography reflects the real features of the true hero of our times, the age of developed socialism.

A number of new ideologically and artistically lofty movies on the Great Patriotic War are continuing the heroic tradition of Soviet cinematography in which movies on that theme that have gained nationwide recognition represent landmarks. It is hard to overestimate the social, educational, and patriotic significance of movies devoted to heroic feats and their role in familiarizing today's younger generation with our motherland's great revolutionary history.

It can be noted with satisfaction that Moscow's cinematography workers and workers in artistic and documentary moviemaking are devoting more attention to important international problems. This trend must be further developed.

Composers have created major works in all branches of musical creative work. Masters of painting and sculpture are working fruitfully.

The repertoire of Moscow's theaters, which present about 100 new shows each season, has become more interesting and more meaningful. In parallel with works by contemporary authors, plays from the Russian and Soviet classical repertoire account for a considerable proportion of theatrical billings. Positive changes have occurred in concert work.

The sociopolitical activity of our city's creative intelligentsia has been significantly stepped up. Enterprises, palaces of culture, and education establishments organize numerous meetings at which Muscovites are addressed by writers, painters, composers, theater and cinematography workers, and lecturers and students from artistic VUZes, and the leading theaters take their shows on tour. Many workers in literature and the arts have visited the country's cities and villages and major construction sites of the 5-year plan.

In order to strengthen their ties with the capital's working people, cultural institutions use such forms of propagandizing art among the broad masses as creative workers' reports to labor collectives, regional festivals, and film, music, literature, and fine arts festivals. The work to consolidate the cooperation between art and labor brings mutual benefits to working people and creative workers alike.

On the whole, V.V. Grishin went on to emphasize, it can be said that the activity of Moscow's creative collectives is on the upswing. They are making a substantial contribution to the cause of communist building, the Communist education of Muscovites, and the fulfullment of decisions by the party, its 26th congress, and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

However, there are also shortcomings in the work of institutions and organizations in literature and the arts, there are problems of creative life which demand daily party attention and enhanced responsibility by creative workers for the works they create.

The problem of the positive hero is of vital significance. Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech at the Writers Union plenum: "In helping the party to educate people in a communist spirit and mold a truly Soviet character, our literature and arts have done much to reveal the essence of this character, to create truthful, full-blooded characters of men and women selflessly devoted to the people and to socialism and symbolizing the heroic building of the new world."

Much has been done in this respect by Moscow's creative workers. However, the problem of the positive hero is still with us. This applies to literature, the movies, and the theater. This vacuum is at times filled by pseudoheroes and antiheroes, people with petty feelings and monotonously personal experiences who say nothing either about our time or about contemporary Soviet man.

At times, creative workers complain that they do not receive enough social assignments. Well, comrades, here is a social assignment for you from Moscow's Communists and working people: Reveal broadly and profoundly the image of the positive hero in all forms of literature and the arts; a vivid, truthful image, an image living up to the majestic tasks being resolved by the party and the people at the stage of the improvement of developed socialism.

Let the capital's creative workers set an example in this work.

It has to be said at this time that literature and the arts contain superficial, and at times, prejudiced evaluations and reflections of our time. This cannot be tolerated. There must be a proper assessment of the incorrect and distorted depiction of reality, no matter what form it may take.

Many problems still exist in music. As yet, an insufficient number of major musical works are being created. Some composers compose works without imbuing them with any profound meaning. This is typical even for some symphonic compositions which, by their very nature, are meant to reflect profound thoughts and feelings, something that distinguished, for example, D. Shostakovich's 7th, "Leningrad" Symphony, which has become a classic of Soviet music, his 11th, "1905" Symphony, and his 12th, "1917" Symphony dedicated to V.I. Lenin's memory.

Some composers can be seen to be carried away by formalistic methods of creative work. Not enough mass patriotic songs are being written. Concert repertoires are often supplemented by hack pieces or by far from the best examples of foreign light popular music. An enthusiasm for formalistic tendencies can also be observed among a certain section of Moscow painters.

Unresolved problems can also be found among Moscow cinematography workers. An unjustifiably large number of detective movies are being made at the expense of other cinema genres.

It is understandable that even a talented artistic worker cannot insure himself against failure. The main thing is to understand the reasons behind this failure . These reasons are the same in most cases: either a poor choice of subject or the imprecise civic and party positions of the director. Party organizations and studio leaders often fail to display sufficient principledness and insistence in such cases.

Shortcomings exist in theatrical work. An analysis of the current repertoire shows that the tasks set by the party and being resolved by the Soviet people are still not being duly reflected on stage. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Party Organization at the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academic Theater," addressed to all theatrical collectives, is not being fully implemented. Not enough good plays are being written about the present, about the major and important events in the Soviet people's life, about Communists, or about the country's working class.

There are a considerable number of so-called carbon-copy productions [postanovki-bliznetsy], especially of classical works. Some theaters stage only two, or at best three, new productions each season.

Party organizations, Communists leaders, and creative workers themselves must take the necessary steps to eliminate these shortcomings.

Much has been done for the development of light entertainment since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. At the same time, however, light entertainment, which is called upon to help the ideological and esthetic education of Soviet people, particularly young people, is still failing to fully accomplish these tasks.

Very few performers of folk songs appear on our light entertainment stage. The propagandization of Soviet and Russian classical music is poor. Quite often it is commercial interest rather than creative consideration that gains the upper hand in concert work. Serious complaints can be voiced about the work of masters of ceremonies. All these shortcomings must be put right.

A much more thorough approach is needed regarding the selection of foreign artistic works that we receive under cultural exchange arrangements. Propagandization of standards of the bourgeois way of life, ideology that is hostile to us, or so-called Western "mass culture" must not be allowed.

Our art itself must be protected against the influence of bourgeois "mass culture." Some movies, plays, and books abound with murders, gun or fist fights, drunkenness, and other naturalistic scenes which could arouse improper feelings: cruelty, aggressiveness, indifference for human life, and political indifference.

At the same time, when depicting the Soviet people's contemporary life, works quite often overemphasize the backward or uncultured aspect of individual characters' behavior or speech. Some literary or artistic works denigrate the character of Soviet women. People of labor, representatives of the contemporary working class, are often depicted in a distorted light. This must not be allowed.

Under the conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, it is necessary to create a greater number of pertinent political works that reveal artistically and convincingly, from class positions, the noble goal of our party's policy and the advantages of the Soviet way of life and expose the fabrications by bourgeois propagandists. The influence of bourgeois propaganda must not be underestimated, either. It must be fought in an active, combative, party-minded, and knowledgeable manner.

The political and professional training of creative cadres is an important task of creative unions and their party organizations. More attention must be devoted to molding the creative intelligentsia's party approach to the problems and phenomena of reality and imbuing it with implacability toward hostile ideology and its petty bourgeois manifestations.

Marxist-Leninist criticism is one of the main methods of influencing artistic creative work. Moscow critics and art experts are making a considerable contribution to developing the art of socialist realism. This is being promoted to a large extent by party organizations' work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Literary Criticism" and "On Literary Journals' Creative Links With the Practice of Communist Building."

Unfortunately, though, criticism itself in many cases deserves criticism. Many published articles still fail to provide an in-depth analysis of works and are either written in the style of advertisements or contain unrestrained flattery of some creative workers. It also happens that at times objective critique is replaced by unjustified criticism or failure to mention the work of individual authors and, at times, of entire collectives. The party has repeatedly stressed the impermissibility of subjectivism in reviews. Party organizations must be guided by this in their educational work among the creative intelligentsia.

Artistic councils and editorial and scriptwriting collegiums are called upon to be an important instrument for the ideological and artistic education of creative workers and assistants to party organizations. They exercise their assigned functions quite well in many organizations.

At the same time, a study of the state of affairs and a review of questions concerning the work of cultural institutions' party organizations by the party gorkom and raykom bureaus show that their potential for ideological education is still not fully utilized. Quite often elements of unprincipledness and group bias appear, to the detriment of the cause, during discussions of thematic plans, plays, books, movies, and exhibitions. Serious creative and educational errors are committed in such cases. I would like to express the wish that masters of the arts display a more objective and more exacting attitude in evaluating the artistic creative work of their colleagues and collectives. All energy and potential must be focused only on the work at hand, on fulfilling the tasks set by the party.

Party organizations must exercise better leadership of the activity of artistic, editorial, exhibition, and other councils and enhance their responsibility for the state of creative affairs within collectives.

In the light of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and recommendations, the speaker went on to note, more attention must be devoted to the education of creative young people. Many unutilized reserves are still to be found here.

More than 8,000 students are attending Moscow VUZes in the arts. Teacher training collectives and party organizations are doing a great deal of work on the communist education of the next generation of creative workers. Considerable work is being done to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolutions "On Work With Creative Young People" and "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Enhancement of Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." The party sees young people as the future of our motherland, and creative young people as the future of our art and our culture.

VUZ party organizations and leaders must step up the efforts of teacher training collectives to mold the communist world outlook of future creative workers and improve their professional training. More attention must be devoted to those young people who have already taken the path of independent creative work.

It is the duty and obligation of all who are involved in young people's education to help them play an active role in the creative and social life of their collectives and make an increasingly weighty contribution to the solution of the tasks set by the party for workers in literature and the arts at the present stage.

The standard of organizational work and the militancy of party organizations and cultural institutions must be enhanced. Report and election meetings and meetings to discuss the tasks stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech are currently being held, and at them Communists must analyze their work critically, expose shortcomings, determine measures to eliminate them, and do everything possible to step up the party organizations' activity to augment the creative intelligentsia's contribution to the party's ideological work.

It is necessary to intensify the party's influence on the creative production process, show constant concern for the ideological and artistic standards of literary and artistic works being created, and aim to ensure that they meet the lofty criteria of the art of socialist realism.

It is necessary to inculcate in masters of culture a sense of lofty responsibility to the party and the people and the desire to resolve complex artistic tasks in the interests of the cause of communist building and to participate actively in social and political activity.

The party organizations of creative unions and cultural institutions must improve work aimed at consolidating the cooperation between art and labor. Contacts with Moscow labor collectives must be consolidated and expanded and new forms of such cooperation sought.

Party organizations must show constant concern for enhancing the vanguard role of Communists and for strengthening party discipline. The Communists must be the nucleus of creative unions. Being the nucleus, they are called upon to rally and guide people toward resolving the tasks set by the party, establish a sound moral and psychological climate within creative collectives, correctly apply cadre policy, and encourage principled criticism and self-criticism.

More active use must be made for this purpose of party meetings, the right to monitor administrative activity, and the work of people's control workers, and close interaction must be ensured between party control and people's control -- something which, as comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech to the All-Union Conference of People's Control Workers, is bound to enhance the overall effectiveness of control as a school for nurturing an active civic stance among the Soviet people.

Party raykoms must show more concern and responsibility for enhancing the military and improving the work style of party organizations in Moscow's creative unions and cultural institutions. Together with the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Culture, they must help these organizations resolve creative production and cadre tasks and material and technical problems. Their efforts must be channeled toward further rallying the party ranks, developing internal party democracy, and improving the forms and methods of organizational and ideological work.

The party Central Committee concentrates the efforts of Communists and all working people on the key avenues for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and on the questions of developing the country's economy and spiritual life and improving party leadership of these processes.

The Moscow city party organization is a reliable mainstay and loyal assistant of the CPSU Central Committee. In all its activity, it follows the course elaborated by the party and is engaged in extensive political and organization work to implement the national economic plans and the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and to meet the targets of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in a recent speech that "Moscow has always set a good example to the entire country, being a model of lofty organization, selflessness, and creative labor for the sake of our ideals. Muscovites have made a great contribution to the country's common cause, its economy, the strengthening of its defense might, and the development of science and culture."

The CPSU Central Committee's and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's lofty appraisal of Muscovites' contribution to nationwide creative work, the strengthening of the USSR's economic and defense potential, and the development of our country's science and culture have been perceived by Moscow's Communists and working people as instructions by the party to raise the level of all work even higher and aim for even higher results in all sectors of economic, political, and educational activity.

In this connection, I would like to once more address the question of the need to create works extolling our wonderful capital and the Muscovites' heroic labor and feats.

Let us recall the remarkable verses and songs by Isakovskiy, Dunayevskiy, and other poets and songwriters who have created remarkable works about our Soviet motherland and Moscow. "Ebullient and mighty, totally invincible, my country, my Moscow, you are the most beloved." or... "and the enemy will never make you bow your head, my beloved capital, my golden Moscow."

Such were the heartfelt lyrics and songs, such were the literary works, stage productions, and movies which educated generations of Soviet people, and educated them in the spirit of lofty communist ideals, Soviet patriotism, friendship of the USSR's peoples, and love for their motherland and its glorious capital -- Moscow -- in the spirit of readiness for labor and feats for the sake of the Communist Party's great ideals.

Today's generation of literary workers, musicians, and masters of the stage, cinematography, and the fine arts -- and Muscovites in particular -- must make their contribution to the noble cause of educating people and extolling our motherland's grand achievements and the labor and feats of working people from our capital, from our wonderful native city.

We are living under complex international conditions. The reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States and the NATO countries, have launched an unprecedented arms race and are striving to halt and reverse the law-governed process of world development by force of arms and military means. They do not hesitate to use any means to attain this goal -- from antihuman propaganda, terror, and aggression in a number of regions right up to preparations for nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of all Soviet people, including workers in culture and the arts, to use all means in the struggle for peace, expose imperialism's criminal policy, and comprehensively help strengthen our fatherland's economic and defense might. Great importance attaches to the comprehensive stepping up of the Soviet people's vigilance and the nurturing of feelings of love for the motherland, Soviet patriotism, and loyalty to the Communist Party's cause.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Moscow's creative collectives, their party organizations, and workers in literature and the arts will make every effort to implement the tasks set by Comrade K.U. Chernanko in his speech at the USSR Writers Union Board plenum and will augment their contribution to the cause of communist building

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT PLENUM -- A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has taken place under the chairmanship of Comrade Terebilov. The question was discussed of the further raising of the role of the courts in the struggle to preserve socialist property and to strengthen state, contract, and labor discipline at enterprises of organizations of the agro-industrial complex. The plenum also discussed the court's practice of applying legislation that regulates relations arising from discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, and industrial models. Objections by the chairman of the Supreme Court and the country's procurator general on civil and criminal affairs were also examined. The decisions adopted on these guide courts toward correcting the application of legislation and stepping up the struggle against grave crimes and the violation of state and labor discipline. Taking part in the work of the plenum were Comrade Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, and Comrade Kravtov, USSR minister of justice. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84 LD]

JANUARY-OCTOBER STOCKRAISING FIGURES REVIEWED

PM221603 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 84 (Signed to Press 12 Nov 84) p 15

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhoz and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the stockraising situation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-October 1984.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes made skillful use of the favorable pasturing period and increased the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and other output. Farms have now switched to winter livestock tending.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-October this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-October 1984	January-October 1984 as percentage of January-October 1983
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand metric tons	14,725	106
of which:		
cattle	8,240	105
pigs	3,707	108
sheep and goats	961	103
poultry	1,817	105
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	60,405	102
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	2,133	102
Hens eggs -- millions	43,964	103
Average egg yield of laying hens -- units	181	102

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 803,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kostroma, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Kuybyshev, Penza, and Kamchatka Oblasts, the Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's, and Krasnodar Kray.

Gross milk yield for the first 10 months of this year was 916,000 metric tons higher than in January-October last year. The greatest increase in production was achieved by dairy farm workers in Latvia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Azerbaijan.

In the RSFSR the greatest increase in the milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmansk, Leningrad, Ivanovo, Moscow, Gorkiy, Novosibirsk, and Kaliningrad Oblasts, Krasnodar and Altay Krays, the Karelian ASSR, and certain other regions.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes between January and October 1984 increased by 1,208 million. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Moldavia, Armenia, and Turkmenia.

In the RSFSR the greatest increase in egg production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Astrakhan, Vladimir, Bryansk, Orel, Smolensk, and Rostov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, and a number of other places.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased during January-October 1984	January-October 1984 as percentage of January-October 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) thousand metric tons	14,606	106
Milk -- thousand metric tons	58,323	105
Eggs -- millions	42,009	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms rose by 804,000 metric tons. Livestock and poultry sales increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR there was a considerable increase in livestock and poultry purchases on farms in Belgorod, Ivanovo, Kuybyshev, Kostroma, Vladimir, Kaluga, Penza, Perm, Tambov, Saratov, Irkutsk, and Kursk Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, and the Chuvash, Mordovian, and Mari ASSR's.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 2,587,000 metric tons. The greatest rate of increase in purchases of milk and dairy products on kolkhozes and sovkhozes occurred in Lithuania, Latvia, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia.

In the RSFSR, sales of milk and dairy products increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaliningrad, Kostroma, Kaluga, Orel, Novgorod, Moscow, Gorkiy, Tula, Ivanovo, Leningrad, and Vladimir Oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, the Karelian ASSR, and a number of other regions.

Egg sales to the state during January-October 1984 increased by 1,043 million in comparison with the same period last year. In terms of increasing the rate of egg purchases, the leading farms are in Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

In the RSFSR, egg purchases increased on farms in Astrakhan, Murmansk, Bryansk, Tryumen, Orel, and Rostov Oblasts, Altay Kray, the Udmurt and Tatar ASSR's, and certain other regions.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

January-October 1984 as Percentage of January-October 1983

	Production			Purchases		
Union Republic	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	102	103	106	105	103
RSFSR	105	100.2	102	105	102	103
of which the						
Non-Chernozem Zone	106	102	102	106	104	103
Ukraine	106	103	102	105	109	102
Belorussia	110	105	102	111	109	100
Uzbekistan	96	90	104	97	95	102
Kazakhstan	103	101	107	103	103	102
Georgia	106	100.8	107	107	101	97
Azerbaijan	105	104	108	105	109	107
Lithuania	114	105	104	113	110	104
Moldavia	109	107	107	109	108	106
Latvia	110	109	108	109	110	106
Kirgizia	110	106	110	107	105	110
Tajikistan	104	102	108	103	104	110
Armenia	105	100.2	106	104	101	108
Turkmenia	106	99.6	105	107	102	106
Estonia	112	105	101	112	106	100.5

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 700,000 metric tons of milk and 508,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's personal plots.

Livestock numbers

On 1 November 1984 there were 95.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes or 2 million more than on the same date last year. There were 29.6 million cows. The pig herd totaled 61.5 million or an increase of 0.6 million. Sheep and goats numbered 118.9 million or a reduction of 1.3 million. The number of poultry was 74.8 million or an increase of 19.6 million.

Many farms have accumulated much experience in the rational use of coarse and succulent feed in winter, thereby saving concentrates. They attach great attention to ensuring the uninterrupted working of feed shops and to preparing animal feed, which ensures an increase in the nutritional value of feed rations. It is essential to disseminate this experience on a wide scale and to launch competition among stockraisers for successful wintering and for increasing production of output with reduced consumption of feed and other resources.

JANUARY-OCTOBER LAND IMPROVEMENT RESULTS NOTED

LD231157 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- In the ten months of the current year the Soviet Union irrigated more than 516,000 and drained about 618,000 hectares of land, the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy, has told a TASS correspondent.

About 150,000 hectares of drained soil will be used as pastureland as well as for growing grass. Vegetables are to be grown on an area of 36,000 hectares and rice -- on another 12,000 hectares.

Operations to improve the state of drained land were carried out on 165,000 hectares of territory and irrigation systems on almost 430,000 hectares were rebuilt.

Over the ten months water came to 2.4 million hectares of pastureland. Drainage systems were modernised substantially on 192,000 hectares. More than 1.2 million kilometers of long-distance water supply pipes for use in agriculture were put into service in the 10 months of the year.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURE -- The Armenian SSR agricultural workers have successfully fulfilled socialist obligations for selling grain, vegetables, grapes, beetroot, and potatoes to the state. The storage centers and recultivation enterprises have received from the republic's collective and state farms a total of 67,000 tons of grain, 334,000 tons of vegetables, 228,000 tons of grapes, 127,000 tons of sugarbeet, 122,000 tons of potatoes and 108,000 tons of fruit. [Summary] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 21 Nov 84 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Yesterday the Turkmen cotton growers collected 9,539 tons of cotton. To date a total of 5,176,600 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement centers; this figure is 86.78 percent of the annual cotton production plan. [Summary] Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 21 Nov 84 GF]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS 1611 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD220959 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1611" was launched in the Soviet Union on 21 November 1984.

On board the satellite are scientific apparatuses installed to continue the research into outer space. The satellite has been brought into orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of rotation -- 89.3 minutes:

-- maximum distance from earth's surface (apogee) -- 326 km;

-- minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 181 km:

-- inclination of orbit -- 64.8 degrees.

Apart from the scientific apparatuses, the satellite carries radio systems for the precise measuring of the elements of the orbit and a radio-telemetric system for the transmission to earth of data on the operation of instruments and the scientific apparatuses. The apparatuses installed on the satellite are functioning normally. The computer coordination center is processing the incoming information.

SATELLITES USED TO MONITOR DESERT CONDITIONS

LD230920 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Ashkhabad November 23 TASS -- Soviet artificial earth satellites have been incorporated into a system of aerospace monitoring of the condition of desert pastures in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The system, which will become operational on 1 January next year, will monitor 25 million hectares in the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts, the major areas of Soviet Karakul breeding.

Space technology alone can promptly and accurately record the condition of those difficult-of-access territories, which face man with formidable challenges.

It seems that little can be seen from orbit in the desert, where sparse vegetation is scattered and lowly. However, an expert decipherer can easily discern on the photograph even the species of trees and bushes, identify pastureland tramped out by cattle and determine from shades of density fodder stocks in individual areas.

The veracity of space data has been tested in almost ten years of their use in counting trees and bushes in the Karakum desert in Soviet Turkmenistan on an area of 10 million hectares.

At present this activity has been extended to neighbouring Kazakhstan, where this year half a million hectares of desert land have been examined by aerospace methods, without ground facilities.

The hydrometeorological service of the region and research centres concerned with desert studies will also be involved in comprehensive aerospace monitoring. A wealth of information will be processed by high-capacity computers and provide the basis for various up-to-date charts. They will be used by land improvement experts to sow desert plants and to fix shifting sands. The findings of space monitoring will also be applied in designing and building water supply systems and gas pipelines in the desert.

FURTHER ON CELEBRATION OF ROCKET FORCES DAY

Moscow Ceremony Held

PM211601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Rocket Forces and Artillery Day was held in the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater on 16 November. The assembly included representatives of the working people of the hero-city of Moscow, servicemen of the capital's garrison, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the Rocket Forces and Artillery.

The meeting's presidium comprised: L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov -- all USSR deputy defense ministers; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Director of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Colonel General Yu.A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Colonel General V.M. Vishenkov, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff; Colonel General V.M. Mikhalkin, commander of the Ground Forces Rocket and Artillery Troops; army generals, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, veterans of the Rocket Forces and Artillery, defense industry workers, and designers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

I.F. Isakov and Y.M. Sazykin, representatives of Moscow enterprises, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, warmly greeted the rocket and artillerymen.

The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. He assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people that the rocket and artillerymen, in a single formation with the servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces and with the armies of the Warsaw Pact, will always be ready to defend the gains of socialism.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Gorchakov Marks Day

PM211137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the military council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate: "The Fatherland's Shield of Fire"]

[Text] Tomorrow our country is celebrating one of the Soviet Armed Forces' noteworthy traditional festivals of combat glory: Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. On this day 42 years ago the mighty thunder of the crushing salvoes of thousands of cannons and rocket artillery pieces was heard in the fighting near the legendary city of the Volga.

The rout of the group of Hitler's forces surrounded at Stalingrad had begun. In commemoration of this event, Artillery Day was instituted in 1944 and since 19 November 1964, it has been celebrated as Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

This year the Rocket Forces and Artillery holiday is being marked at a portentous time. The Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, are selflessly struggling to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. A new surge of creative energy was generated in Soviet people by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which examined the draft state plan for the conomic and social development of the USSR and the draft USSR state budget for 1985. They fervently approve the instructions and conclusions contained in it and express their unswerving determination to do their utmost to implement it.

We are all gratified by the results of the year that is drawing to a close -- the penultimate year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A significant new step has been taken toward improving the working people's living standards and strengthening the Soviet state's economic and defense might. Socialist competition for greeting the 40th anniversary of the great victory in the fitting manner has been launched on a wide scale in the country. Our country's working people and Army and Navy servicemen are preparing to greet the Leninist party's 27th congress with new achievements.

While struggling to fulfill the colossal tasks of communist building, Soviet people are, at the same time,keeping a close watch on the development of the international situation which has been aggravated as a result of the increased aggressive actions of the ruling circles in the United States and other NATO countries, which are trying, come what may, to alter the military-strategic situation in the world in their favor and achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government as well as the fraternal socialist countries' parties and governments are taking effective measures to achieve the further cohesion of all anti-imperialist forces, strengthen the socialist community's defense might, and increase the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces' combat strength.

The response to the aggressive imperialist circles' threat to unleash nuclear missile war was to create the Strategic Rocket Forces as part of the Armed Forces. Even though these forces have existed for a relatively short time (next December they will be marking their 25th anniversary), they have managed to win the Soviet people's love as the motherland's trusty shield. Our units and subunits are equipped with formidable modern weapons and combat hardware. Our stretegic missiles can deliver nuclear charges of tremendous power and can reach any point on the globe. They are highly reliable and accurate in delivering their warheads to the target. All this makes them an important means of curbing the aggressors and it may be said bluntly that the Strategic Rocket Forces, together with the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, are a powerful factor for deterring the reckless instigators of a new world war.

The creation of Soviet nuclear missile power was a victory in more than just military terms. It was also a tremendous political victory of enormous international significance. It dampened the fervor of the Soviet Union's malicious enemies who were preparing a preventive nuclear war against it. Those arrogant people across the ocean finally had to accept both our people's scientific and technical brilliance and the Soviet state's mighty economic potential.

In subsequent years the improvement of our nuclear missile weaponry continued uninterruptedly. Thanks to the selfless labor of the Soviet Union's remarkable scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and workers, a whole range of strategic combat facilities which are both invulnerable and reliable in combat use were commissioned in a short time. Now the whole world knows what an indestructible and mighty force it is that protects the peaceful labor of the builders of communism.

Profound qualitative changes have taken place in the Ground Forces' rocket forces and artillery. They have been equipped with powerful missile hardware and new types of cannon and rocket artillery and antitank guided missiles with a high degress of accuracy. Their firepower has substantially increased.

Artillerymen have contributed many vivid pages to the history of the Armed Forces. Showing great courage, heroism, and boundless loyalty to the Communist Party, they blazed the trial to victory over the enemy in the civil war years and in the fighting at Lake Khasan and Halhaiian-Gol by means of their devasting firepower. Our artillerymen and mortarmen showed great skill, heroism, and bravery in the Great Patriotic War. Over 1,800 of them were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union and hundreds of thousands were awarded orders and medals.

It is appropriate here to emphasize that the first missile units were formed on the basis of the cannon and rocket artillery units. Orders of Lenin, of the Red Star, of Suvorov, and of Kutuzov shine on the combat banners of many Strategic Rocket Forces' units. We have many units that were awarded honorary titles during the Great Patriotic War and this symbolizes a continuity of the combat glory and traditions of different generations of Soviet rocket and artillerymen.

The strength of the rocket forces and artillery lies not just in their formidable first-class weaponary. It is doubled and tripled by Soviet servicemen's unsurpassed moral-political and combat qualities. They are equal to all tasks, no matter how complex. A formation of missilemen is a delight to behold, physically tempered, smart, and gallant, each one with the obvious exception of recruits, bearing the insignia of military valor on his chest. When you see them and acquaint yourself with their deeds, your heart swells with pride: a vision of powerful modern weaponry in reliable hands. The young generation of missilemen combine the accumulated experience of their predecessors with their own remarkable all-around training. This generation has not been to war but it knows well the price of peace and is deeply aware of its designation as the motherland's armed defenders. It is this awareness of the fathterland's lofty trust and the strictest sense of responsibility to the people that determine all the missilemen's deeds and actions.

A number of officers such as Ya. Barabak, A. Bychkov, V. Glotov, A. Nyukhin, A. Troynin, and others may rightly be listed among the best specialists and competition pacemakers. Many of them have been given state awards for successes in combat and political training. It was about people like thse that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations: "Our Army's strength stems now, as always, not only from its modern equipment and good training but also from its ideological fervor and lofty moral and political spirit."

The strategic Rocket Forces' constant combat readiness is expressed most fully in the uninterrupted performance of their combat duty. Taking over combat duty is an event of great importance for every missileman. It is only allowed to happen after the appropriate examination has been passed which thoroughly tests the knowledge and combat skill of each specialist individually and of the entire military collective as a whole. The very character of service inculcates in missilemen the utmost concentration and a constant inner readiness which preclude indiscipline, indifference, and carelessness. A missileman is a master of his trade and an exponent of the highest degree of discipline and strict regulation order.

Missilemen's combat skill organically incorporates a highly developed ability to operate efficiently, faultlessly, and smoothly. The collectivism traditional in missile subunits, is determined in particular by the characteristics of the weaponry itself and its operating techniques and combat use and, more than anywhere else, is an essential and decisive condition of the successful fulfillment of the combat task.

Collectivism among missilemen means a sense of complete moral and psychological fusion with the collective, absolute confidence in one's comrades in the combat crew, the natural tendency to regard one's own conduct and actions as an integral part of the actions of the team, subunit, or unit, and the ability and need to judge oneself by the yardstick of achieving overall success.

The work of missilemen in fulfilling their combat task is extremely demanding. Success here depends to a crucial extent on achieving the utmost efficiency, harmony, thoroughness, and the immediate and unconditional fulfillment of the commander's decisions.

This level of collectivism is ensured by the persistent, daily introduction into servicemen's life and daily existence of firm regulation relations, the lofty norms of true comradeliness and responsbility for maintaining troops' constant combat readiness, and the faultless performance of combat duty.

The military council, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations see the comprehensive implementation of ideological and organizational measures aimed at securing the unconditional fulfillment of the requirements of the oath and regulations and of the orders of commanders and chiefs as the main way to achieve a high level of combat readiness and discipline.

We are actively compaigning to put scientific methods and forms of work and the most efficient training and educational methods into practice. In all this multifaceted activity we are guided by the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and by the tasks posed in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Constant work to master complex combat hardware has become one of the rocket forces' best traditions. It is no coincidence that year by year we have an increasing number of excellent-rated subunits and units that are real pacemakers in competition to achieve new standards of combat readiness and military skill.

There is a campaign underway everywhere to improve standards, exceed normatives, master related skills, the ability to work with reduced crews, and so forth. Without exception, all teams achieve good ratings in missile launch practice. The motherland is gratified by missilemen's new achievements in strengthening the Soviet state's defense might.

Artillerymen have also achieved good indicators in training and service. They are increasing the Soviet artillery's combat glory by their unstinting labor.

The servicemen of our units and subunits fervently responded to the appeal by the personnel of the Strategic Rocket Forces' N-th unit to launch socialist competition in the new training year under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 40th anniversary of the great victory and to the 27th CPSU Congress!"

The tasks facing rocket and artillerymen in the new training year are complex and responsible ones. But we have thewherewithal to resolve them successfully. Above all we have our remarkable cadres, our people. Closely united around the dear Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, rocket and artillerymen are always ready to do their patriotic and internationalist duty in defense of the Soviet fatherland and the great gains of socialism.

Vishenkov Article

PM211633 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS-attributed article by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General V.M. Vishenkov, chief of General Staff of the Strategic Rocket Forces: "Motherland's Fire Shield"]

[Excerpts] Every year on 19 November our country celebrates a nationwide holiday -- Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. Soviet people honor the veteran artillerymen, the present generation of rocket and artillerymen, scientists and designers, and workers, technicians, and engineers of the defense industry whose labor creates first-class missle and artillery weapons.

This year Rocket Forces and Artillery Day is being celebrated in the atmosphere of the tremendsous political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people who are implementing the historic decisions of the party's 26th congress. Warmly approving the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the premises and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at it by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the urban and rural workers and Army and Navy servicemn are desmonstrating their unswerving cohesion and loyalty to the Leninist Communist Party.

The tense international situation in the postwar period and the imperialists' atomic blackmail accompanied by the arms race and their frenzied preparation for a new war against the USSR and the other socialist countries demanded that we sacredly observe Lenin's behest -- to always be on the alert. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government were obliged to take corresponding measures to strengthen our motherland's defense might and to activate work in the field of atomic and missile production. Attention was focused on the creation of nuclear weapons and reliable delivery vehicles for them.

In October 1947 the first launching of a long-range guided ballistic missile was carried out. In 1949 the USSR tested a nuclear device. In the late fifties an ICBM was launched in our country.

In December 1959 the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government decided to create a new branch of the Soviet Armed Forces: The Strategic Rocket Forces. This was announced in January 1960 at a USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Since 1964, in accordance with a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, Artillery Day -- 19 November -- has been celebrated as Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. This change in the holiday's name reflected the profound, truly revolutionary transformations that had taken place in our Armed Forces' organizational structure and technical equipping and was a recognition of the tremendous importance of the rocket forces in consolidating the defense capability of the Soviet land and entire world socialist community.

The Strategic Rocket Forces now have the most sophisticated missile complexes with good tactical-technical and operational characteristics. Their main features as a branch of the USSR Armed Forces are their supreme degree of combat readiness, their ability to deliver nuclear strikes with a high degree of accuracy over a virtually unlimited range at any time and under any conditions, to effect the wide maneuvering of nuclear missile strikes and deliver them simultaneously against all the enemy's most important strategic targets, to fulfill set tasks very rapidly, and to create advantageous conditions for the other branches of the Armed Forces to conduct successful military operations.

In the Ground Forces, tactical and operational-tactical missile weapons capable of striking targets at a range of tens to hundreds of kilometers comprise the main fire power. Nor has tube artillery lost its importance. It includes powerful motorized cannon, howitzer, anti-tank, and rocket artillery.

But however powerful modern military equipment may be, it is the Soviet servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the party and people, who are the determining factor in the unsurpassed combat might of our Army and Navy. They have strong ideological tempering and handle combat equipment and wapons skillfully. Specialists with high qualifications who have mastered the theory of Marxism-Leninism and knowledge in the field of military art, mathematics, mechanics, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, and other exact sciences — that is the officer corps of the Strategic Rocket Forces. Over 75 percent having engineering taining and over 90 percent are class specialists.

There has been a qualitative change in sergeants and privates. The absolute majority of draftees now arrive for military service with higher and secondary education. This naturally helps their rapid study and mastering of modern missile weapons, their excellent performance of combat duty, and their skilled actions during training launches.

Greeting their holiday -- Rocket Forces and Artillery Day -- the rocket and artillerymen have interpreted as a militant program of action, as an order of the motherland, the words that Comrade K.U. Chernenko uttered at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. "In the world arena we are also having to deal with political forces to which goodwill is alien and who are deaf to rational argument. Here an irreplaceable part is played by the deterrent might of our defense potential. It is now not only a guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor but also a guarantee of universal peace on earth."

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the rocket and artillerymen are fulfilling their constitutional duty to the motherland. They are always on the alert!